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ABSTRACT

Americans of Hispanic origin are one of the fastest growing segments of the nation's population. This report presents data on a wide range of topics, including the following: (1) population growth, composition, and distribution; (2) age; (3) family composition; (4) educational attainment; (5) language and nativity; (6) labor force and occupation; (7) income and poverty; (8) health insurance coverage; (9) housing; (10) business ownership; (11) voting and elected officials; (12) population of Puerto Rico; and (13) exports and imports from Latin America. Most data are presented at the national level, and selected data are shown for the 10 states with the largest Hispanic American population in 1990 and the 10 states with the largest number of Hispanic American-owned firms in 1987. The 1990 census showed that 22,354,059 persons identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin, a 53 percent increase since 1980. This growth has resulted from natural increase and substantial immigration from Mexico and Latin America, and the Census Bureau expects the Hispanic American population to continue to grow well into the next century. Data are presented in 57 figures. Three appendixes discuss the sources and accuracy of estimates, the census of population and housing data products, and sources of further assistance in using the data. A fourth appendix is a bibliography of 40 related Census documents. (SLD)

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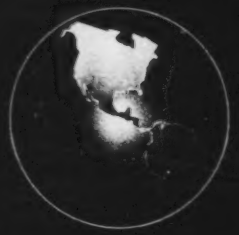

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Introduction

Hispanic Americans are likely to be young, diverse, and geographically concentrated. Despite significant advances made in many social and economic areas during the last decade, Hispanics continue to lag behind the rest of the Nation's population in a number of areas. This report is a statistical compilation describing the current characteristics and conditions of Hispanic Americans and documenting the strides and challenges facing Hispanics today.

Americans of Hispanic origin are one of the fastest growing segments of the Nation's population. The 1990 census showed that 22,354,059 persons identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin--a 53 percent increase since 1980. In addition, 3,522,037 persons were counted in the 1990 census in Puerto Rico, most of whom also were considered Hispanic.

Hispanics in the United States made up almost nine percent of the Nation's nearly 250 million population. The Hispanic population grew rapidly during the last two decades. The growth was the result of high natural increase (the difference between births and deaths) and substantial immigration from Mexico and Latin America. Based on recent projections, the Census Bureau expects the Hispanic population to continue to grow well into the next century.

Many Hispanic Americans are relatively recent arrivals to the United States. Others are multi-generation Americans, and still others have ancestors whose residences predate the Nation's birth. About 62 percent of the Hispanic population was born in the United States. Almost 87 percent of Hispanic Americans lived in just ten states. California was home to 7,687,938 or about 34 percent of all Hispanic Americans. California's Hispanic population increased by about 69 percent between 1980 and 1990. Persons of Mexican heritage were the largest Hispanic group, making up over 60 percent of the group. Puerto Ricans (12 percent) and Cubans (5 percent) were the next largest groups.

Information About This Publication

This report presents data on a wide range of topics, including population distribution and composition, family, education, language and immigration, labor force, income, poverty, hospital insurance coverage and non-cash benefits, housing, business ownership, voting, elected officials, and imports and exports. Yet, this report contains only a small portion of the wealth of the information produced by the Bureau of the Census about Hispanic Americans. This publication updates and extends the report entitled **Condition of Hispanics in America Today**, produced in 1984, by the United States Bureau of the Census.

Most of the data are presented at the national level; selected data are shown for the ten states with the largest Hispanic population in 1990 and the 15 states with the largest number of Hispanic-owned firms in 1987. In addition, this report includes selected characteristics for the population of Puerto Rico.

Both decennial census and survey data have been used to produce this chartbook. Readers should use caution when comparing these two different sources of information. Survey data are subject to sampling variability and nonsampling error. Refer to Appendix A, Source and Accuracy of Estimates, for more detailed information.

According to the Census Bureau, a person is of Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish origin or culture, regardless of race. Origin or descent may be viewed as the nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born. Hence, a person may identify as Hispanic without regard to generation; for example, a person could identify as Hispanic based on the origin of a parent, grandparent, or some far-removed ancestor.

The Census Bureau collects and publishes statistics on the Hispanic origin population in response to Federal directives that specify the use of census information to implement programs and legislation relating to redistricting, affirmative action, and voting rights.

The primary mandate on race and Hispanic origin is Federal Statistical Directive No. 15 issued by the Office of Management and Budget. This directive provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by Federal agencies. According to the directive, the basic racial categories are American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, or White. The directive identifies Hispanic origin as an ethnicity. For more information about census terms used throughout this report, please refer to the source identified on each page or to the **1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide**, CPH-R-1A.

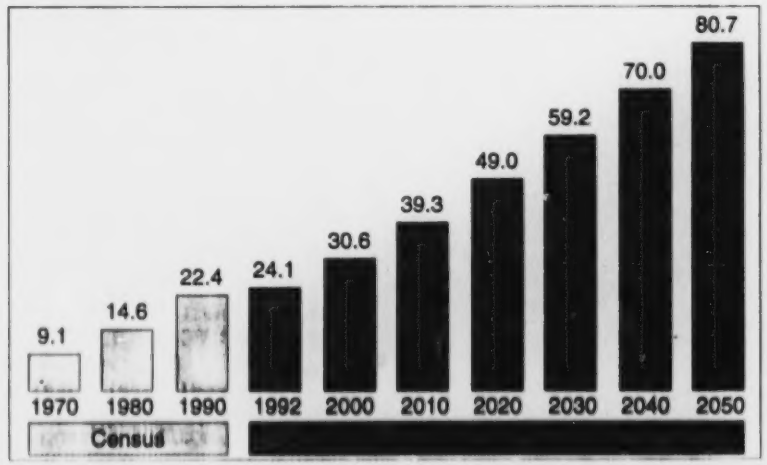
The number of Hispanic Americans grew rapidly over the last two decades and is projected to grow into the 21st century.

Hispanic Americans grew by 61 percent between 1970 and 1980 and 53 percent between 1980 and 1990. The Census Bureau counted about 22.4 million Hispanics in the 1990 census, up from 14.6 million in 1980 and 9.1 million in 1970.

The Census Bureau's 1992 middle series projections suggest growth may continue into the 21st century. The number of Hispanic Americans could rise from 24 million in 1992 to 31 million by 2000. The number could reach 39 million by 2010, 59 million by 2030, and 81 million by 2050.

Source:
1970 Census of Population, PC(2)-1C.
1980 Census of Population, PC80-S1-7.
Commerce News, Bureau of the Census, CB91-100.
Current Population Report, Series P-25, No. 1092.

Figure 1.
Hispanic Population Growth: 1970 to 2050
(In millions)



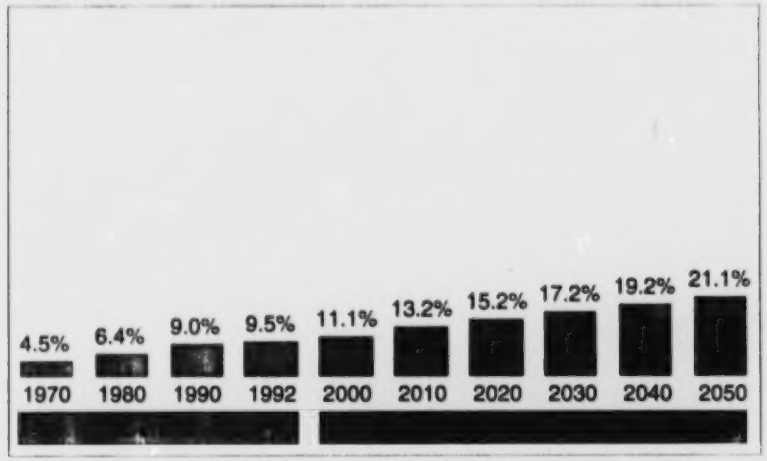
Hispanics were about one of every ten Americans in 1990 but may be one of every five in 2050.

In 1990, Hispanics were 9.0 percent of the Nation's population, up from about 6.4 percent in 1980 and an estimated 4.5 percent in 1970. According to the middle series Census Bureau projections released in 1992, Hispanics may be 11 percent of the population in 2000, 13 percent in 2010, 17 percent in 2030, and 21 percent in 2050.

The growth in the Hispanic population was about 35 percent of the entire Nation's population growth between 1980 and 1990. Hispanic growth could contribute 33 percent of the Nation's growth between 1992 and 2000, 37 percent between 2000 and 2010, 42 percent between 2010 and 2030, and well over half the growth (57 percent) between 2030 and 2050.

Source:
1970 Census of Population, PC(2)-1C.
1980 Census of Population, PC80-S1-7.
Commerce News, Bureau of the Census, CB91-100.
Current Population Report, Series P-25, No. 1092.

Figure 2.
Hispanic Population: 1970 to 2050
(Percent of total population)



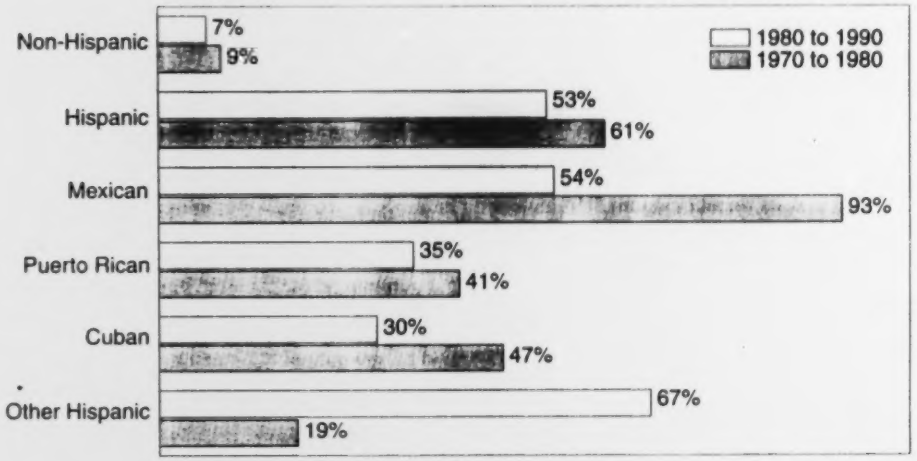
The Hispanic population grew over seven times as fast as the rest of the Nation's population during the 1980s and almost that fast during the 1970s.

Several factors contributed to the tremendous increase in the Hispanic population since 1970. Among them, a higher birth rate than the rest of the population, as well as substantial immigration. The Mexican origin population nearly doubled between 1970 and 1980, and by 1990, had grown again by half its 1980 size. Both the Cuban and Puerto Rican population grew at a slower rate during this same time period but at a pace at least four times as fast as the rest of the Nation. The dramatic growth of the Other Hispanic origin category is partly a result of a large influx of Central and South Americans during the 1980s.

Other factors which may have accounted for some of the increase in the number of Hispanics were improvements in census procedures, questionnaire design, better population coverage, and an effective public relations campaign. In particular, Spanish-language mass media, public and private organizations, and community groups assisted the Census Bureau in making Hispanic Americans more aware of the importance of participating in the 1990 census.

Source:
1970 Census of Population, PC(2)-1C.
1980 Census of Population, PC80-S1-7.
Commerce News, Bureau of the Census, CB91-216.

Figure 3.
Hispanic Population Growth, by Type of Origin: 1970 to 1990
(In percent)



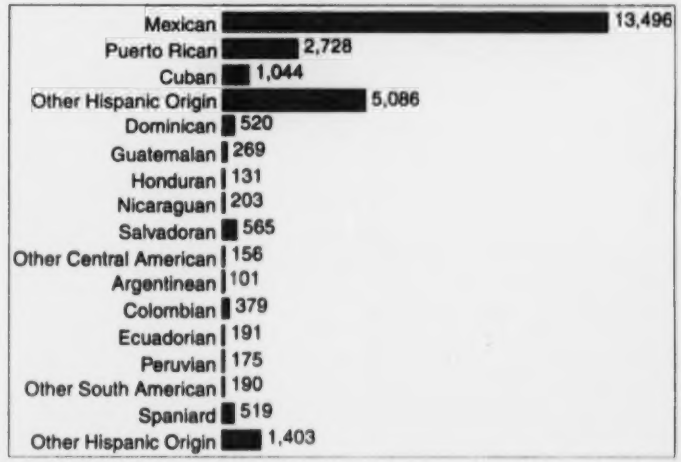
Hispanic Americans were from Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, all Spanish-speaking countries of Central and South America, and Spain.

In 1990, (100-percent tabulations) persons of Mexican origin formed the largest Hispanic group, numbering nearly 13.5 million persons. Persons of Puerto Rican origin were the second largest group with over 2.7 million. (Approximately 3.5 million persons, most of whom were of Hispanic origin, were counted in the census of Puerto Rico.) Persons of Cuban origin were the next largest group with slightly over one million. Persons of Hispanic origin identified as Other Hispanic (which included persons from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central and South America, the Caribbean, and Hispanic persons who identified themselves as Latino, Hispano, Spanish-American, Spanish, etc.) represented about 5.1 million persons.

In 1990, (sample tabulations) there were 520,000 Dominicans in the United States. Of the 1.3 million Central American Hispanics, Salvadorans (565,000), Guatemalans (269,000), and Nicaraguans (203,000) were the largest groups. Of the approximately one million South American Hispanics, Colombians (379,000), Ecuadorians (191,000), and Peruvians (175,000) were the largest groups. There were also nearly 519,000 Spaniards and 1.4 million who were from other Hispanic origin groups or reported general terms such as "Hispanic," "Hispano," "Latino," or "Spanish."

Source:
Commerce News,
Bureau of the Census,
CB91-216.
1990 Census of Population and Housing,
CPH-L-91.

Figure 4.
Hispanic Population, by Type of Origin: 1990
(In thousands)

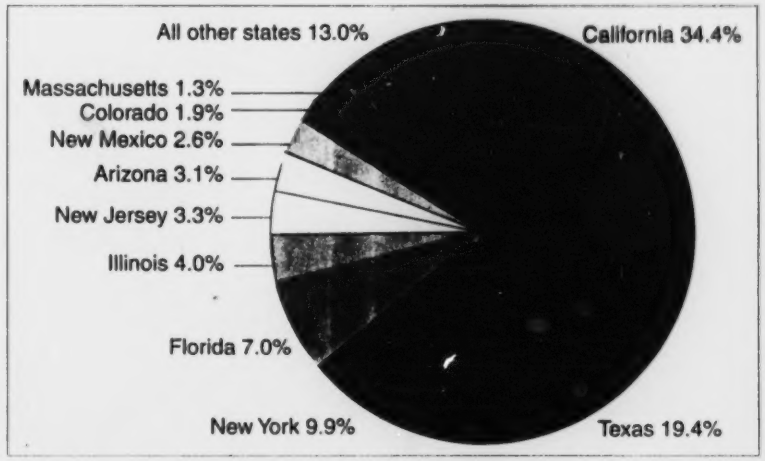


Hispanics are geographically concentrated in a small number of states.

Although Hispanic Americans were found in every state, nearly nine of every ten lived in just ten states. California was home to one of every three Hispanics. Texas had nearly one of every five Hispanics. Other large concentrations of Hispanic population were found in the Northeast in New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. Florida in the South, and Illinois in the Midwest, and Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado, in the Southwest, rounded out the top ten states with sizeable Hispanic populations.

Source:
Commerce News,
Bureau of the Census,
CB91-100.

Figure 5.
Hispanic Population for Selected States: 1990
(Percent distribution)



Although Hispanics were nine percent of the Nation's population, they were nine percent or more of the population in nine states.

In 1990, nearly four of ten New Mexicans were of Hispanic origin. In California and Texas, Hispanics were one of every four persons, up from one in five in 1980. In Arizona, Hispanics were one of every five persons, while in Colorado, New York, Florida, Nevada, and New Jersey, approximately one in every ten persons was of Hispanic origin.

In each of these States, the Hispanic proportion of the State's population was larger than in 1980, reflecting the dramatic growth of the Hispanic population during the 1980s.

Source:
1980 Census of Population, PC80-S1-7.
Commerce News, Bureau of the Census, CB91-100.

Figure 6a.
Percent Hispanic of Total Population for Selected States: 1980 and 1990

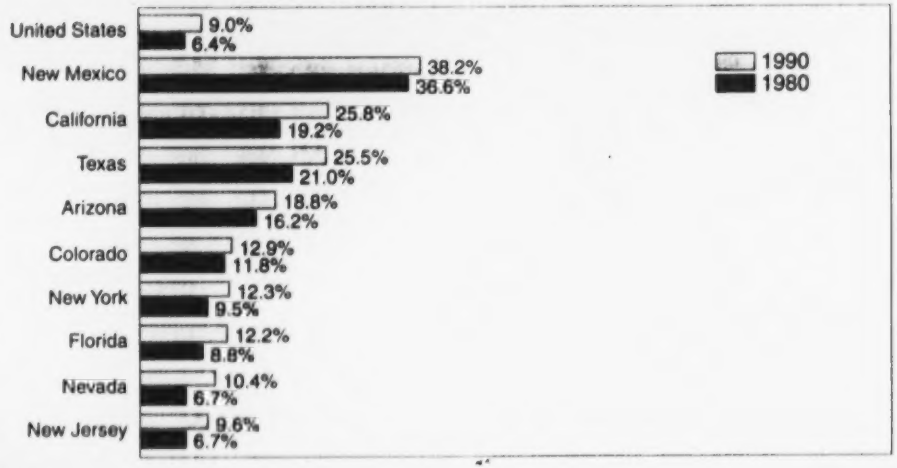
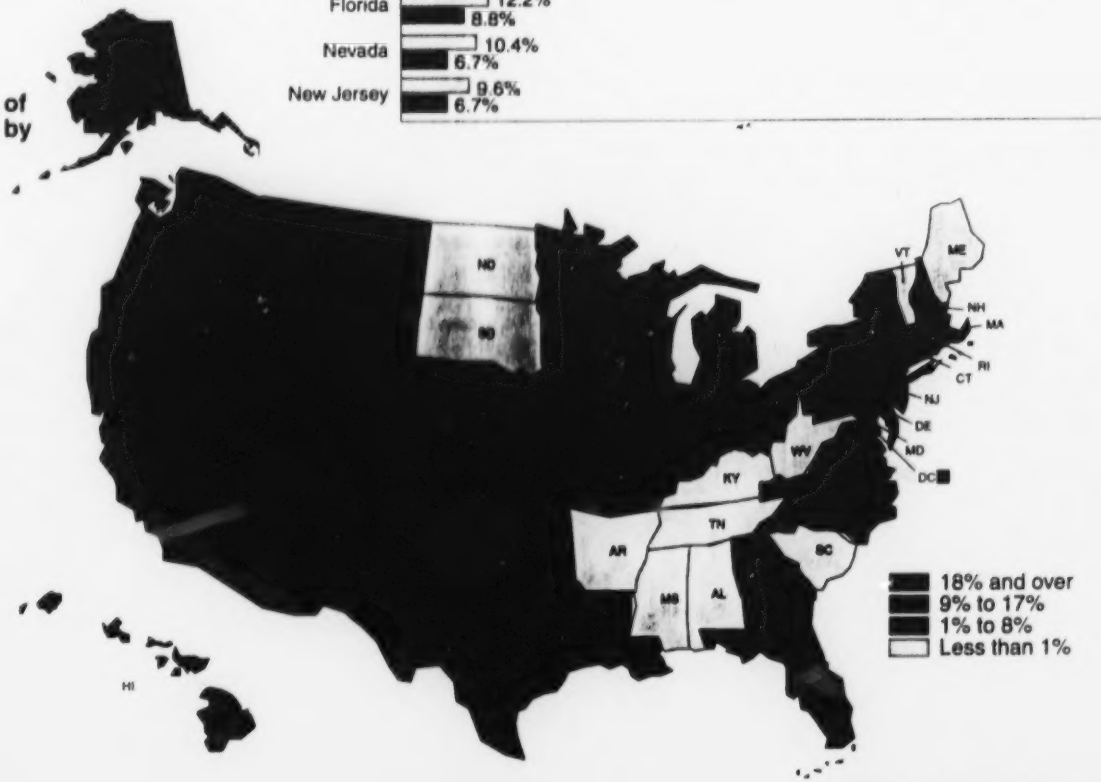


Figure 6b.
Percent Hispanic of Total Population, by State: 1990



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Hispanic Americans were more likely to live in metropolitan areas and central cities than non-Hispanic persons.

About 90 percent of Hispanic Americans lived in a metropolitan area in 1990, as defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, compared to about 76 percent of non-Hispanics. The comparable numbers for 1980 were 88 and 74 percent respectively. This indicates that all Americans were more likely to live in metropolitan areas in 1990 than 1980.

In 1990, Hispanics were also more likely to live in central cities (52 percent) than they were in 1980 (50 percent). Non-Hispanic persons were more likely to live outside central cities in 1990 (47 percent) than in 1980 (45 percent). About the same proportion of non-Hispanics (29 percent) lived in central cities in 1980 and 1990. Unlike Hispanics, the shift of non-Hispanics to metropolitan areas was to areas outside the central cities.

Source:
1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B1.
Commerce News, Bureau of the Census, CB91-229.

Large numbers of Hispanic Americans lived in many of the larger metropolitan areas.

Nearly five million Hispanic Americans lived in the Los Angeles Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA), while nearly three million lived in the New York CMSA. Close to a million Hispanics lived in each of the CMSAs of Miami, San Francisco, and Chicago. Over three-quarters of a million Hispanics resided in the Houston CMSA. Over half-a-million lived in each of these areas: San Antonio Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA); Dallas-Fort Worth CMSA; and San Diego MSA. Other sizeable populations of Hispanics were found in the El Paso, Phoenix, and McAllen MSAs.

Source:
Commerce News, Bureau of the Census, CB91-229.

Figure 7.
Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1990
(Percent of population)

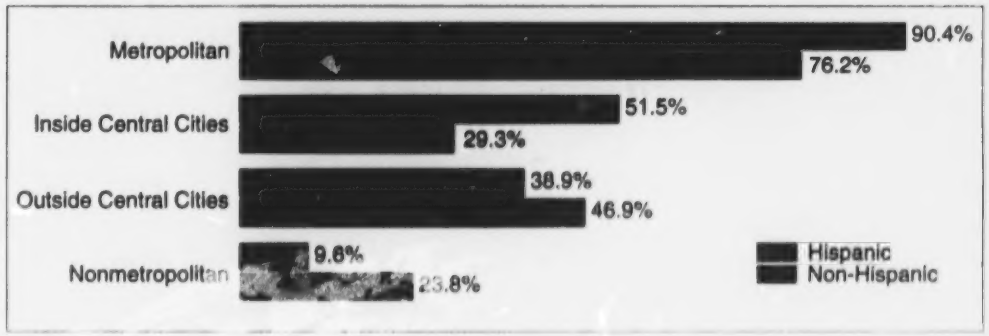
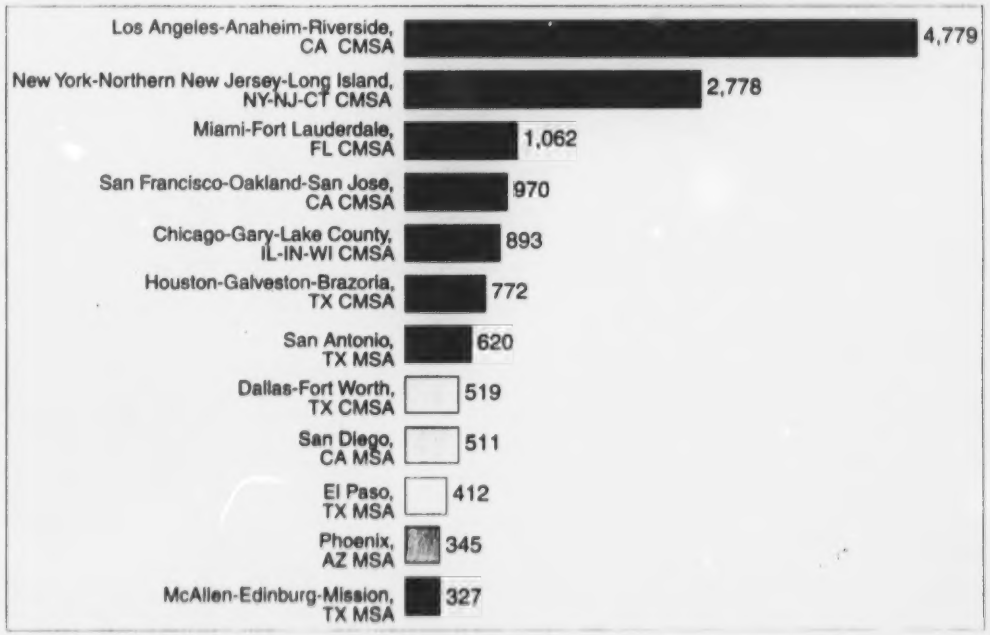


Figure 8.
Hispanic Population for Selected Metropolitan Areas: 1990
(In thousands)



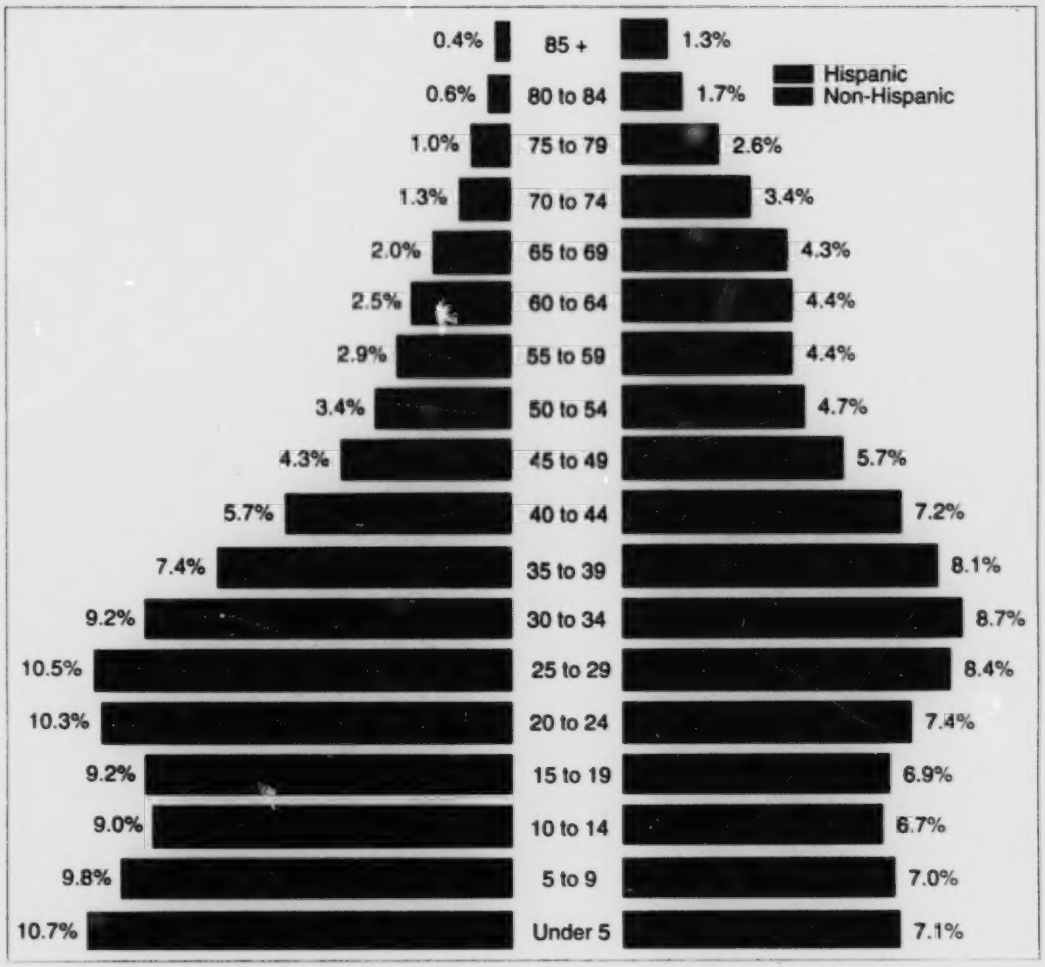
Hispanic Americans had more children and fewer elderly than the rest of the Nation's population.

In 1990, nearly seven out of every ten Hispanic Americans were younger than 35 years of age, compared to just over five out of every ten non-Hispanics. Among the elderly, only about five percent of Hispanics were age 65 or older compared to over 13 percent of non-Hispanics. Among Hispanics, 20 to 64 years of age, proportionately more were under 35 (30 percent) than were non-Hispanics (25 percent).

In 1992, the Current Population Survey (CPS) showed that the median age of Hispanic Americans was 26 years compared to 34 years among non-Hispanic persons. Among Hispanic subgroups, persons of Cuban origin were oldest with a median age of 40, while persons of Mexican origin were the youngest with a median age of 24 years.

Source:
1990 Census of Population and Housing,
STF-1C.
Current Population Report,
Series P-20, No. 465.

Figure 9.
Age of the Population: 1990



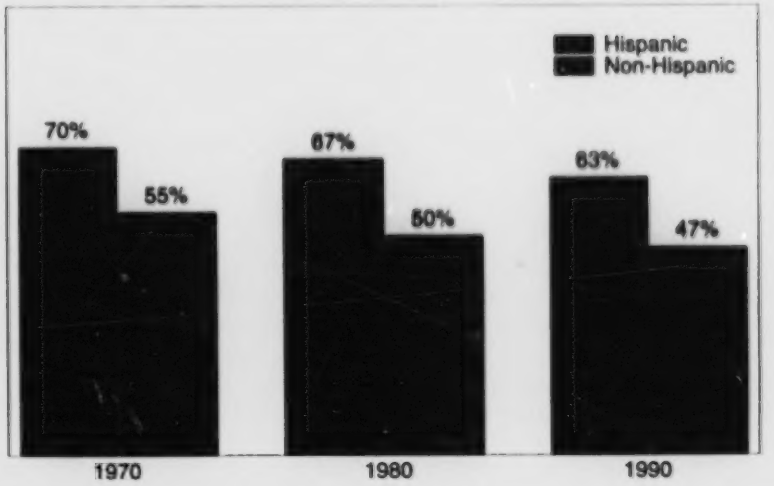
Hispanic American families were more likely to have children present than were non-Hispanic families.

In the 1990 census, 63 percent of Hispanic families had children under 18 living with the family, compared to 47 percent of non-Hispanic families.

Hispanic women also had high fertility rates. For example, the June 1990 Current Population Survey showed that Hispanic women had about 93 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 44. Although Hispanic women were only about nine percent of all women ages 15 to 44, they had 13 percent of all births in June 1990.

Source:
1970 Census of Population, PC(2)-1C.
1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-C1.
1990 Census of Population and Housing, CP-1-1.
Current Population Report, Series P-20, No. 454.

Figure 10.
Families With Own Children: 1970 to 1990
(Percent of families)

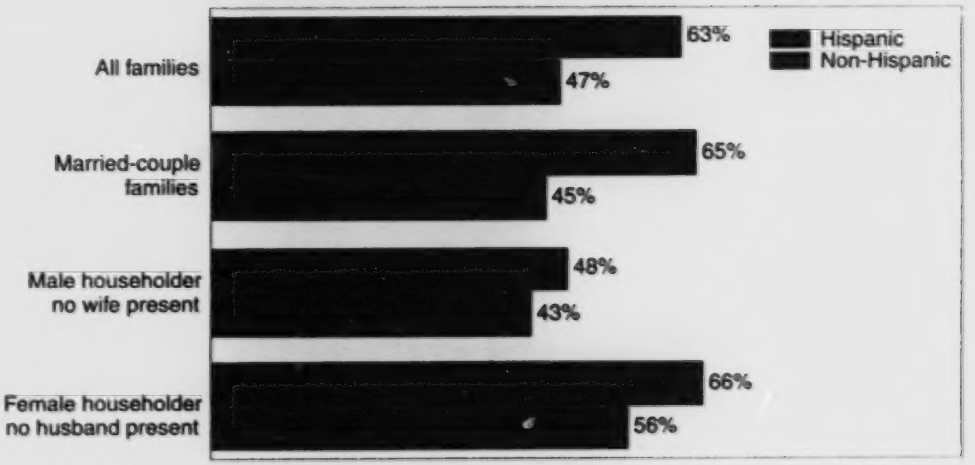


Hispanic families of all types were more likely to have own children living at home than were non-Hispanic families.

Hispanic married-couple families were more likely than non-Hispanic married-couple families (65 percent and 45 percent, respectively) to have own children living at home. About 66 percent of Hispanic and 56 percent of non-Hispanic families maintained by females with no husband present had own children. Families maintained by non-Hispanic males with no wife present (43 percent) were the least likely to have own children present.

Source:
1990 Census of Population and Housing, CP-1-1.

Figure 11.
Families With Own Children: 1990
(Percent of families)



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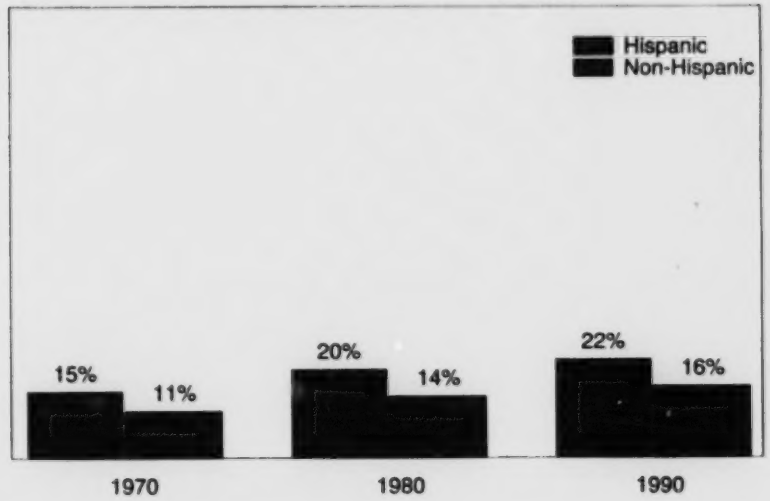
The proportion of Hispanic and non-Hispanic families maintained by a female with no husband present increased since 1970.

In 1970, 15 percent of Hispanic families were maintained by a female with no husband present. By 1990, the percent increased to 22 percent. A similar trend was evident among non-Hispanic families. In 1970, 11 percent of non-Hispanic families were maintained by a female. By 1990, that proportion rose to 16 percent.

Source:
1970 Census of Population, PC(2)-1C.
1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-C1.
1990 Census of Population and Housing, CP-1-1.

Figure 12.
Families Maintained by Females: 1970 to 1990
(Percent maintained by a female with no husband present)

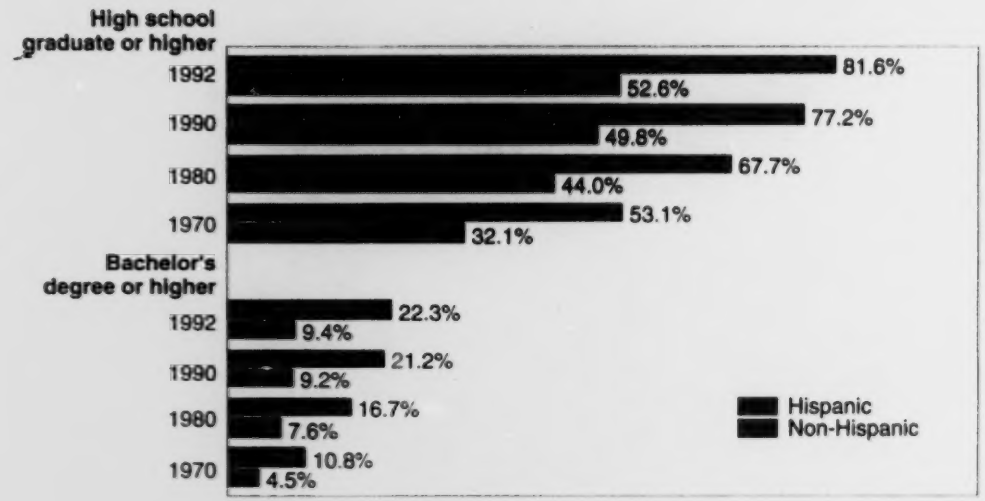


Hispanic Americans made great strides in educational attainment since 1970 but continued to lag behind the rest of the Nation.

In 1970, only three in ten Hispanic adults 25 years and over had completed four years of high school. In 1980, this figure was about four in ten. In 1990, the question on educational attainment was changed to feature highest degree earned instead of years of school completed. Using results from the new question, half of all Hispanic adults in 1990 reported having at least a high school diploma. The 1992 CPS suggests a slightly higher figure of about 53 percent.

Source:
1970 Census of Population, PC(2)-1C.
1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-C1.
1990 Census of Population and Housing, CPH-L-92.
Current Population Report, Series P-20, No. 465.

Figure 13.
Educational Attainment: 1970 to 1992
(Persons 25 years and over)

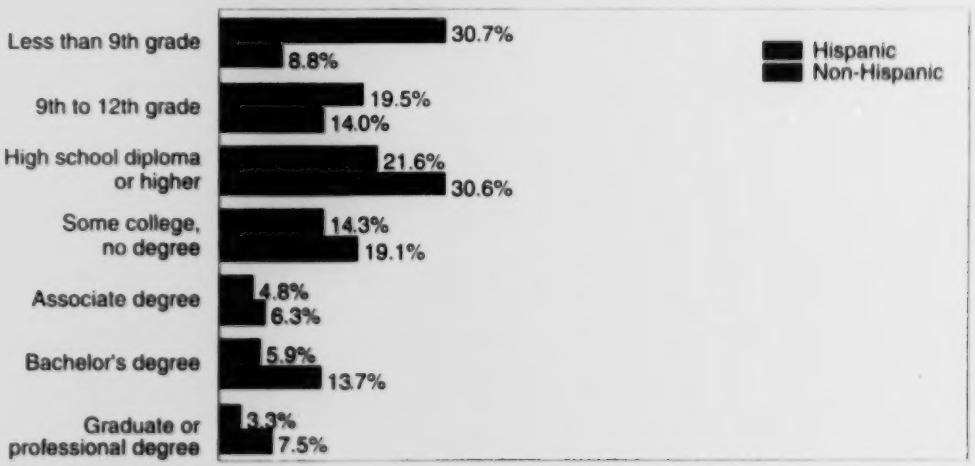


Three in ten Hispanic Americans (age 25 years and over) had less than a 9th grade education, and about that same proportion (28.3 percent) had at least some college education.

Hispanic adults (age 25 years and over) in 1990 were less likely than non-Hispanic adults to complete a college degree and were more likely to have very little education. Over half a million (543,000) or five percent of Hispanic adults had at least an associate degree. Nearly 660,000 (6 percent) had at least a bachelor's degree, and another 370,000 or (3 percent) had a graduate or professional degree.

Source:
1990 Census of Population and Housing, CPH-L-92.

Figure 14.
Educational Attainment: 1990
(Persons 25 years and over)



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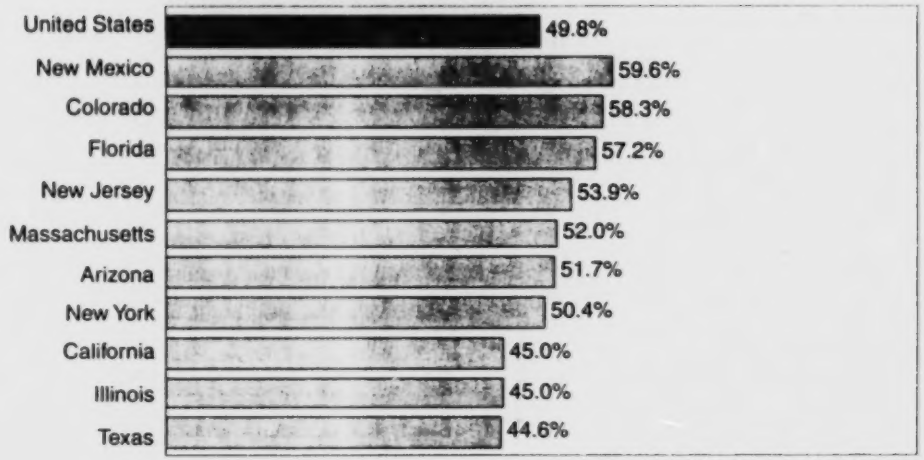
The percentage of Hispanic Americans with at least a high school diploma varied by state.

Nationally, about half of all Hispanic adults (age 25 years and over) had at least a high school diploma in 1990. Among the ten states with the largest Hispanic populations, nearly six of every ten Hispanic adults in New Mexico, Colorado, and Florida had at least a high school diploma. In comparison, less than five of ten Hispanic adults in Texas, Illinois, and California completed high school. The low rate of high school completion in these three states was related, in part, to the large number of immigrants who arrived with little or no formal education.

Source:
1990 Census of Population and Housing, CPH-L-92.

Figure 15.
Percent Hispanic High School Graduates for Selected States: 1990
(Persons 25 years and over)

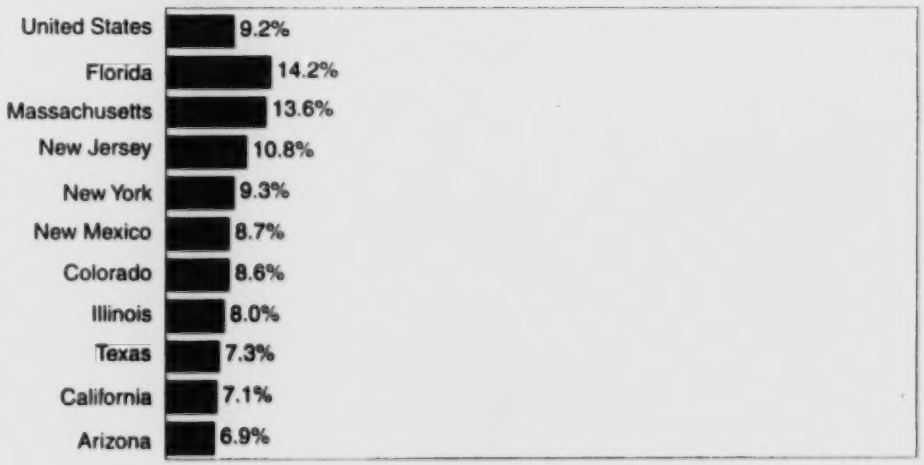


The proportion of Hispanic American adults with at least a bachelor's degree varied by state.

In 1990, over one million Hispanics 25 years and over, had a bachelor's or higher level college degree. In Florida, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, the proportion was above the national average, while in Arizona, California, and Texas, the proportion was below the national average. California led the Nation with over 260,000 Hispanic Americans with at least a bachelor's degree. Texas had 155,000 and Florida 142,000 Hispanic college graduates.

Source:
1990 Census of Population and Housing, CPH-L-92.

Figure 16.
Percent Hispanic College Graduates for Selected States: 1990
(Persons 25 years and over)

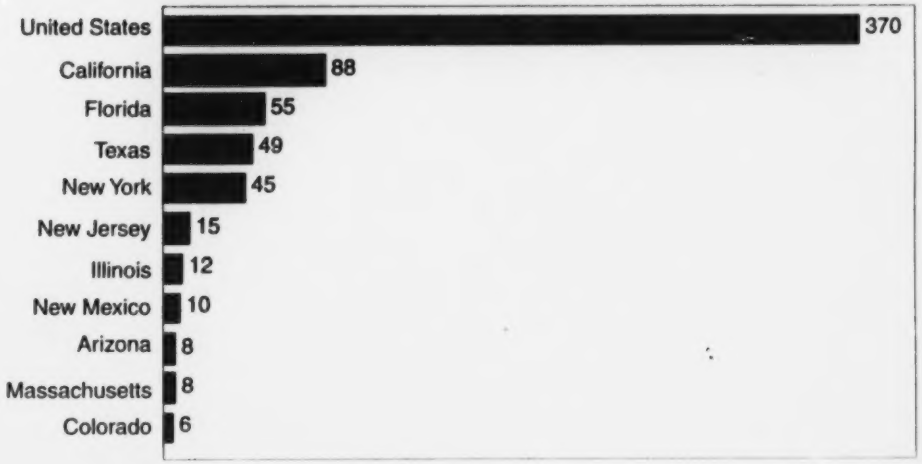


The states with the largest Hispanic communities also had the largest number of adults with advanced or professional degrees.

Nationwide, there were about 370,000 Hispanics 25 years and over, with at least a graduate or professional degree in 1990. Nearly 24 percent of the Nation's Hispanics with graduate or professional degrees lived in California. About 15 percent lived in Florida, 13 percent in Texas, and 12 percent in New York.

Source:
1990 Census of Population and Housing, CPH-L-92.

Figure 17.
Hispanics with Graduate or Professional Degrees for Selected States: 1990
(Persons 25 years and over, in thousands)



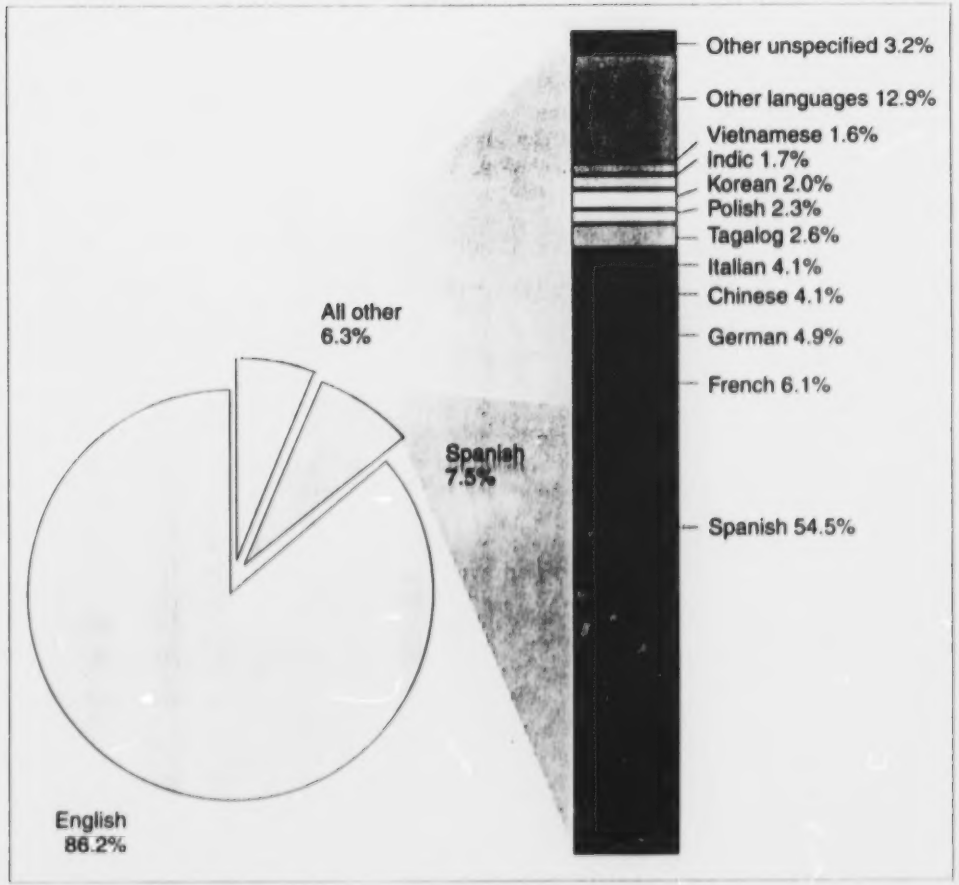
In 1990, nearly 32 million persons five years and older spoke a language other than English at home.

In 1990, 14 percent of the Nation's population spoke a language other than English at home. Of those, about 6.7 million (less than three percent), did not speak English well or at all. Other than English, Spanish was the most common language spoken in the home. Spanish was spoken by over 17 million people (eight percent) five years and older. Among Spanish speakers, 8.3 million did not speak English well or at all.

Spanish speakers represented 54 percent of all non-English speakers in the United States.

Source:
1990 Census of Population and Housing, CPH-L-96.

Figure 18.
Language Spoken at Home: 1990
(Percent distribution of persons 5 years and over)

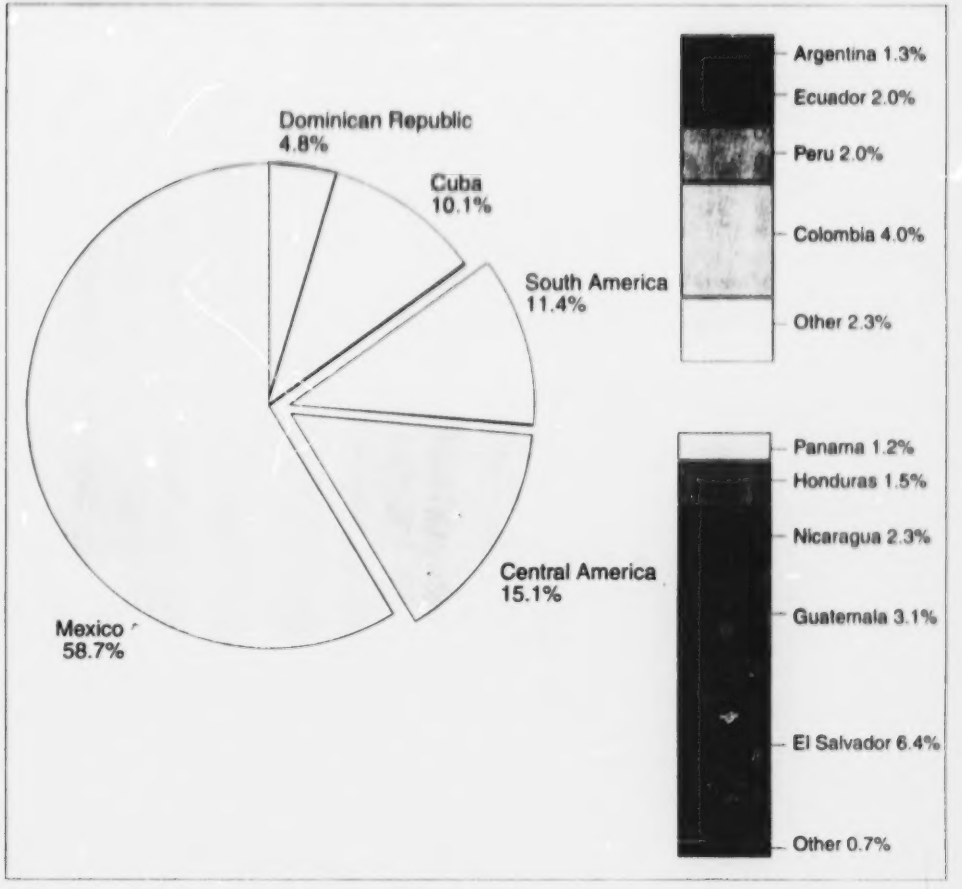


In 1990, over seven million foreign-born persons were born in Mexico and Latin America.

About 37 percent of all foreign-born persons in the 1990 census came from Mexico and other Spanish-speaking countries of Latin America (including Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Central and South America). The largest number of foreign-born persons from one country came from Mexico (4.3 million). Over 700,000 people were born in Cuba. El Salvador and Guatemala made up most of the Central American foreign-born. Colombians, Ecuadorians, and Peruvians were the largest foreign-born South American groups.

Source:
1990 Census of Population and Housing, CPH-L-98.

Figure 19.
Foreign-Born Persons from Spanish-Speaking Latin America: 1990
(Percent distribution)



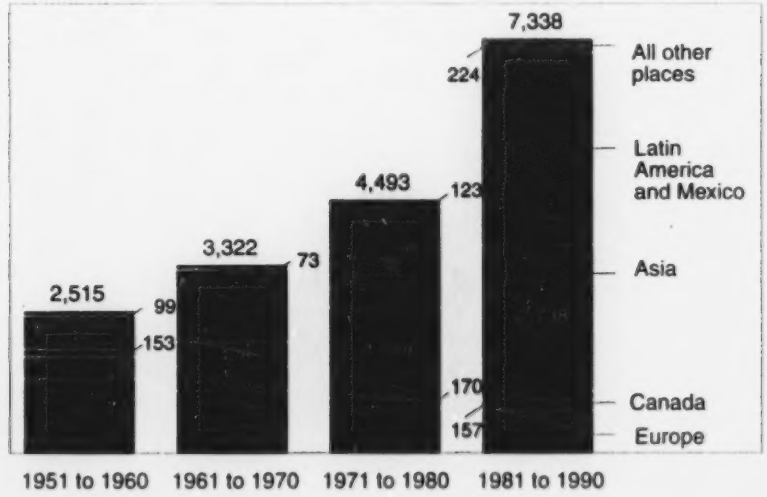
Nearly three million legal immigrants came from Mexico and Latin America during the 1980s.

Between 1881 and 1920, a total of 23.5 million persons legally immigrated to the United States, with the vast majority arriving here from Europe. From 1950 to 1990, a new wave (17.7 million) of legal immigrants arrived, mainly from Mexico and Latin America.

During the 1950s, over 2.5 million people entered the United States legally. Of those, one in five came from Mexico and Latin America. During the 1960s, 3.3 million immigrants entered, with one in three coming from Mexico and Latin America. During the 1970s, there were nearly 4.5 million immigrants, with about 40 percent coming from Latin America (including Mexico). By the 1980s, 47 percent of immigrants were from Mexico and Latin America. The number of immigrants coming from Canada and Europe decreased by about half from 1.7 million during the 1950s to 919,000 in the 1980s.

Source:
1991 Statistical Yearbook of Immigration and Naturalization Service, M-367.

Figure 20.
Legal Immigration, by Area of Origin: 1951 to 1990
(In thousands)

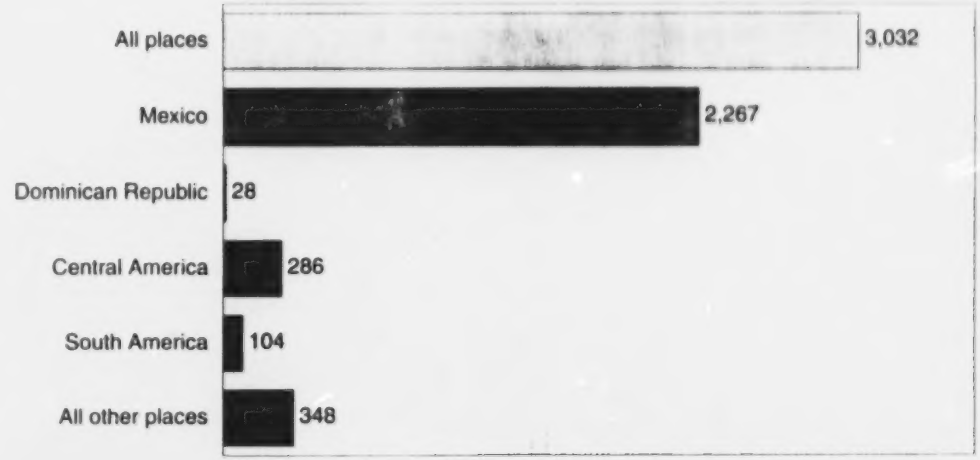


Nearly nine of every ten persons who applied for legalization under IRCA were from Mexico and Latin America.

Over three million persons applied for temporary and permanent resident status (legalization) under the provision of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986. More than seven in ten of the applicants (about 2.3 million) came from Mexico. An additional 400,000 persons came from various other Spanish-speaking countries of Central and South America and the Caribbean. Most of the Central Americans were from El Salvador and Guatemala. Colombia had the most applicants (35,000) from South America, and the Dominican Republic (28,000) had the most applicants from the Caribbean.

Source:
1991 Statistical Yearbook of Immigration and Naturalization Service, M-367.

Figure 21.
Applicants for Legalization Under Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986, by Area of Origin: May 1987 to May 1988
(In thousands)



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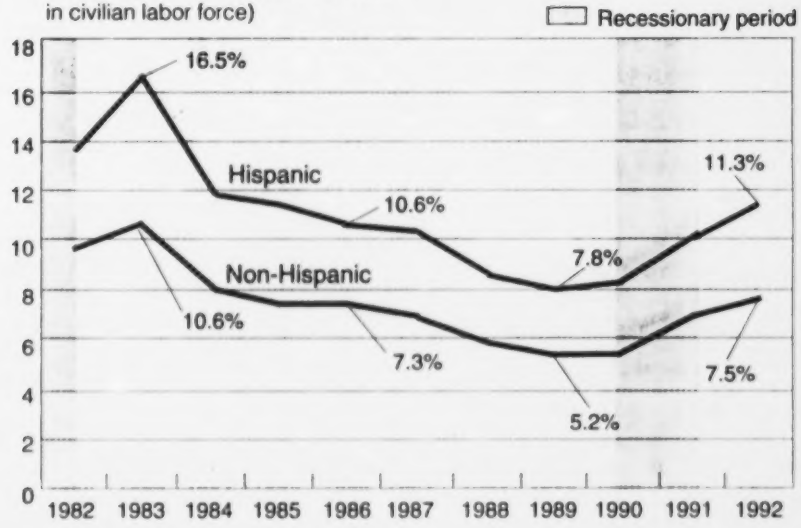
Hispanic unemployment rates were consistently higher than non-Hispanic unemployment rates.

In 1983, Hispanic unemployment was at 16.5 percent compared to 10.6 percent for non-Hispanics. Unemployment declined to 7.8 percent for Hispanics and 5.2 percent for non-Hispanics in 1989. The 1992 Hispanic unemployment rate was 11.3 percent compared to 7.5 percent for non-Hispanics. Unemployment statistics are collected each month by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source:
Current Population Report, Series P-20, Nos. 438, 444, 449, 455, 465.

Figure 22.
Unemployment Rates: March 1982 to 1992
(Percent persons 16 years and over in civilian labor force)

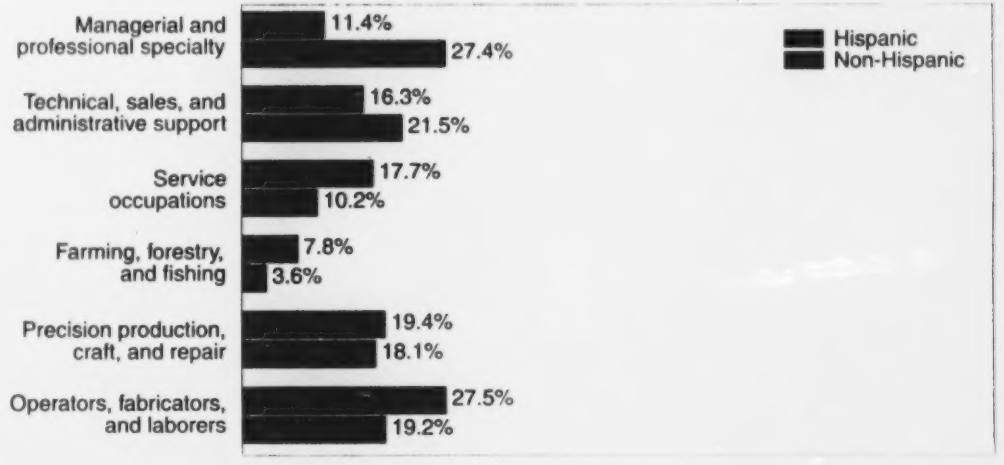


In 1992, the occupations of employed males differed between Hispanic males and non-Hispanic males in the labor force.

Hispanic males, 16 years and older in the civilian labor force, were more likely to be engaged in low-paying, less stable occupations in 1992. They were more likely than non-Hispanics to be employed as operators, fabricators, and laborers, in service occupations, or in farming, forestry and fishing. Non-Hispanic males were more likely to be engaged in managerial and professional specialties or in technical, sales and administrative support occupations than Hispanic males.

Source:
Current Population Report, Series P-20, No. 465.

Figure 23.
Occupations of Males: March 1992
(Percent of employed males 16 years and over)



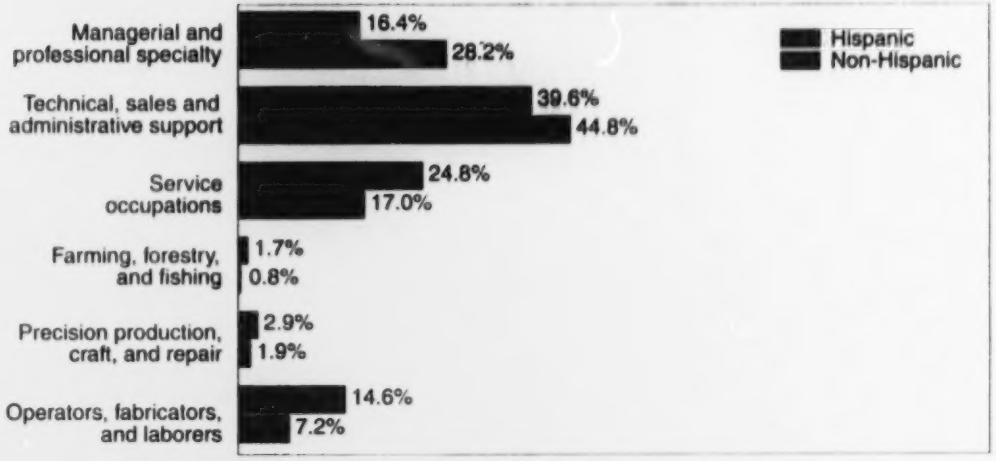
In 1992, the occupations of employed females differed between Hispanics and non-Hispanics in the labor force.

Hispanic females were more likely to be engaged as operators, fabricators, and laborers or in service occupations than non-Hispanic females. Non-Hispanic females were more likely to be engaged in managerial and professional specialty occupations than Hispanic females. Both Hispanic and non-Hispanic females were more likely to be employed in technical, sales, and administrative support professions than other occupations.

Hispanic females were more likely than Hispanic males to be in managerial and professional specialty occupations (16 and 11 percent respectively) and in technical, sales, and administrative support occupations (40 and 16 percent, respectively).

Source:
Current Population Report, Series P-20, No. 465.

Figure 24.
Occupations of Females: March 1992
(Percent of employed females 16 years and over)



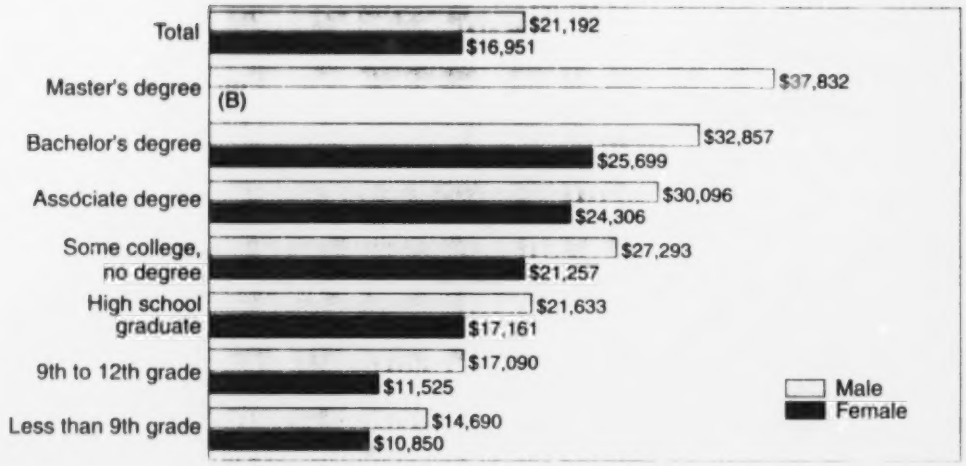
Hispanic American's earnings were higher with higher educational attainment.

In 1991, the earnings of Hispanic year-round full-time workers 25 to 64 years increased with the level of education. For example, Hispanic males with master's degrees had median earnings of about $37,800 compared to about $21,600 for those with only a high school diploma or $14,700 for those with less than a 9th grade education.

At each educational level, Hispanic females earned less than males. For example, Hispanic males with a bachelor's degree earned about $32,900 compared to about $25,700 for Hispanic females with the same educational level.

Source:
Current Population Report, Series P-60, No. 180.

Figure 25.
Median Earnings, by Sex and Educational Attainment of Hispanics: 1991
(Year-round full-time workers 25 to 64 years)



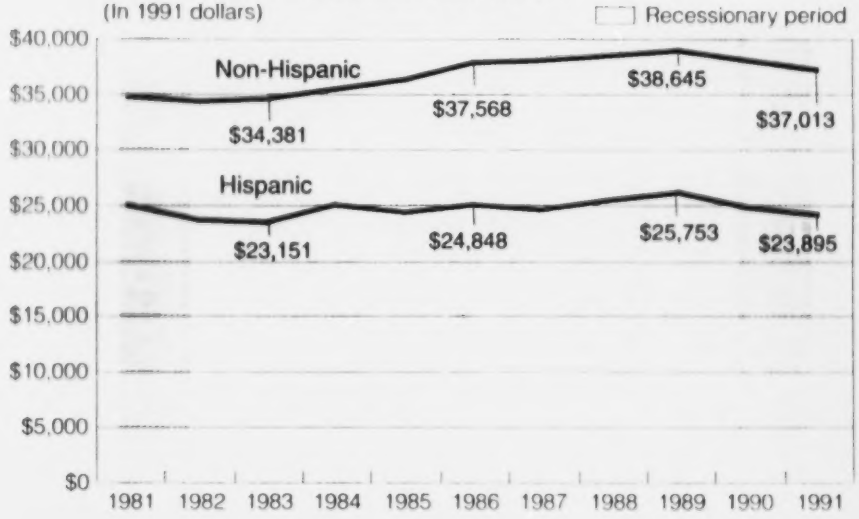
(B) Base too small to show derived measures

The median family income of Hispanic families consistently was lower than that of non-Hispanic families.

In 1983, (at the beginning of the recovery after the 1981-1982 recession) Hispanic median family income adjusted for inflation was about $23,200 compared to about $34,400 for non-Hispanic families. In 1989, (prior to the most recent recession of 1990-1991) Hispanic family median income was about $25,800 compared to about $38,600 among non-Hispanic families. In 1991, the median income of Hispanic families was $23,900 compared to $37,000 for non-Hispanic families. The 1991 median family income among both Hispanic and non-Hispanic families, was lower than median income reported in 1989.

Source:
Current Population Report, Series P-20, No. 465.
Current Population Report, Series P-60, Nos. 142, 146, 180.

Figure 26.
Median Income of Families: 1981 to 1991
(In 1991 dollars)



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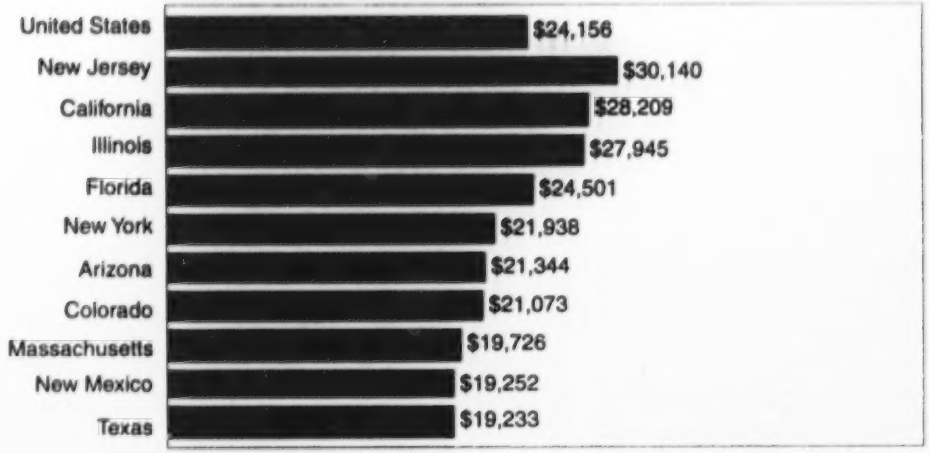
Hispanic median household income was highest in New Jersey, California, and Illinois.

Among the states with the ten largest Hispanic populations, New Jersey had the highest median household income in 1989, about $30,100 followed by California with about $28,200. Among the largest Hispanic states, Texas and New Mexico had the lowest median household incomes. Arizona, Colorado, Massachusetts, and New York had median household incomes below the national level. Florida's Hispanic household income was about the same as the national median income for all Hispanic households.

Source:
1990 Census of Population and Housing, CPH-L-94

Figure 27.
Median Income of Hispanic Households for Selected States: 1989

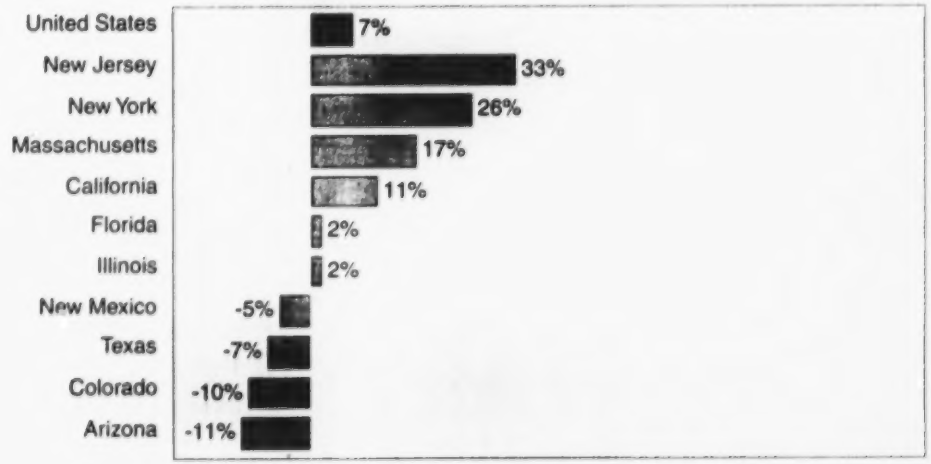


Hispanic median household income in the United States increased by seven percent from 1979 to 1989 after taking inflation into account.

Of the ten states with the largest Hispanic populations, New Jersey had the largest increase (33 percent) in Hispanic median household income from 1979 to 1989, after adjusting for inflation. New York had the next largest increase (26 percent) followed by Massachusetts (17 percent) and California (11 percent). Arizona and Colorado had the largest declines in Hispanic median household income. Hispanic households in Texas and New Mexico also experienced a decline in median household income. Hispanic median houshold income in Illinois and Florida experienced a slight increase.

Source:
1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-1C.
1990 Census of Population and Housing, CPH-L-94.

Figure 28.
Change in Hispanic Median Household Income for Selected States: 1979 to 1989
(In 1989 dollars)

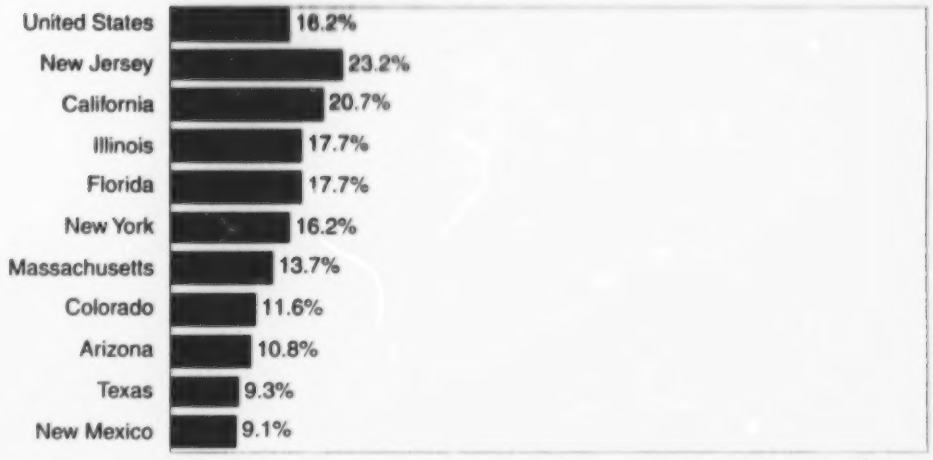


About 949,000 (16 percent) of all Hispanic households had incomes of $50,000 or more in 1989.

About 23 percent of New Jersey's Hispanic households had incomes of $50,000 or more in 1989. In Texas and New Mexico, about one in ten Hispanic households had incomes of $50,000 or more. California had the second highest proportion (21 percent) of Hispanic households with incomes of $50,000 or more. California also had the greatest number of Hispanic households with incomes of $50,000 or more (373,000), followed by Texas (106,000) and Florida (87,000).

Source:
1990 Census of Population and Housing, CPH-L-94.

Figure 29.
Hispanic Households With Incomes of $50,000 or More for Selected States: 1989
(Percent of households)

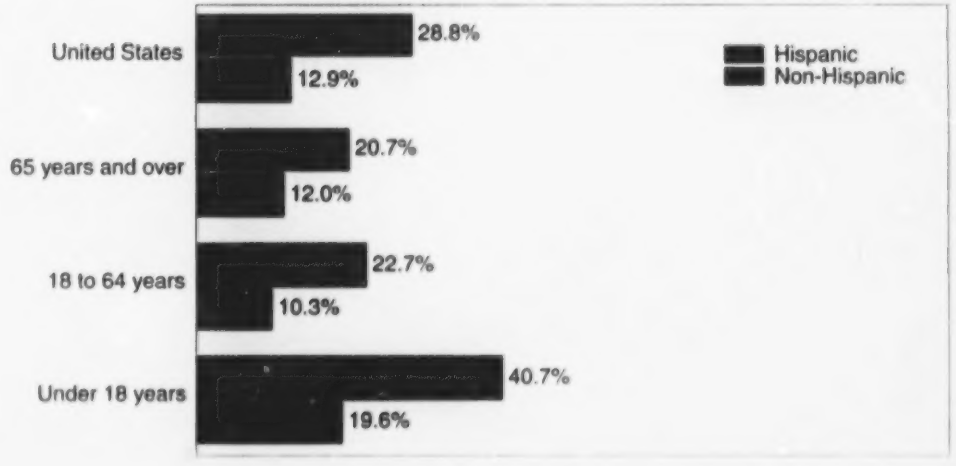


In 1991, Hispanic children were twice as likely to be living in poverty than were non-Hispanic children.

Among both Hispanics and non-Hispanics, children were more likely to be living in poverty than adults. Hispanic adults were more likely to be below the poverty level than were non-Hispanics whether they were in the working ages (18 to 64) or elderly (ages 65 years and over).

Source:
Current Population Report, Series P-20, No. 465.

Figure 30.
Persons Below the Poverty Level, by Age: 1991
(Percent of total)

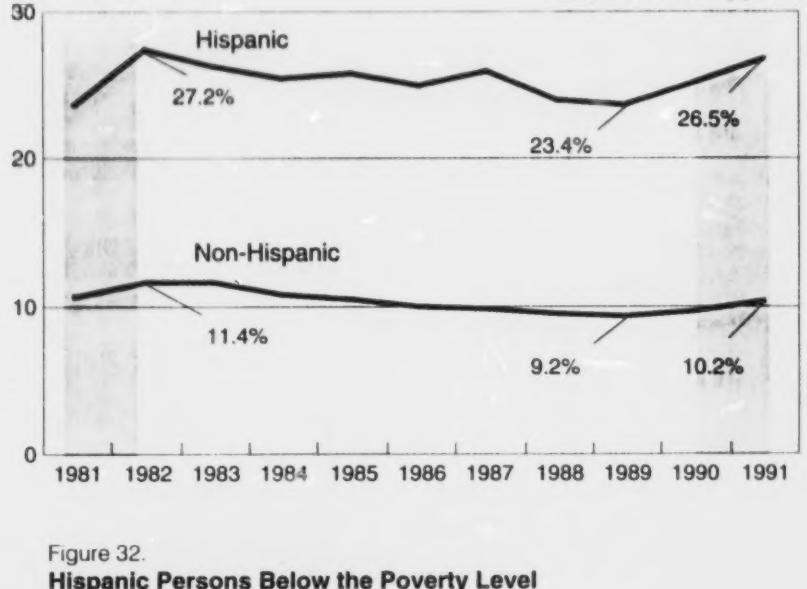


Hispanic families were more likely to live below the poverty level than were non-Hispanic families.

In 1982, over one quarter (27 percent) of Hispanic families lived below the poverty level compared to about 11 percent of non-Hispanic families. In 1991, about 27 percent of Hispanic families lived below the poverty level compared to about ten percent of non-Hispanic families. The 1991 poverty rate for Hispanics was not statistically different from the Hispanic poverty rate in 1982.

Source:
Current Population Report, Series P-60, No. 181.

Figure 31.
Families Below the Poverty Level: 1981 to 1991
(Percent of families)

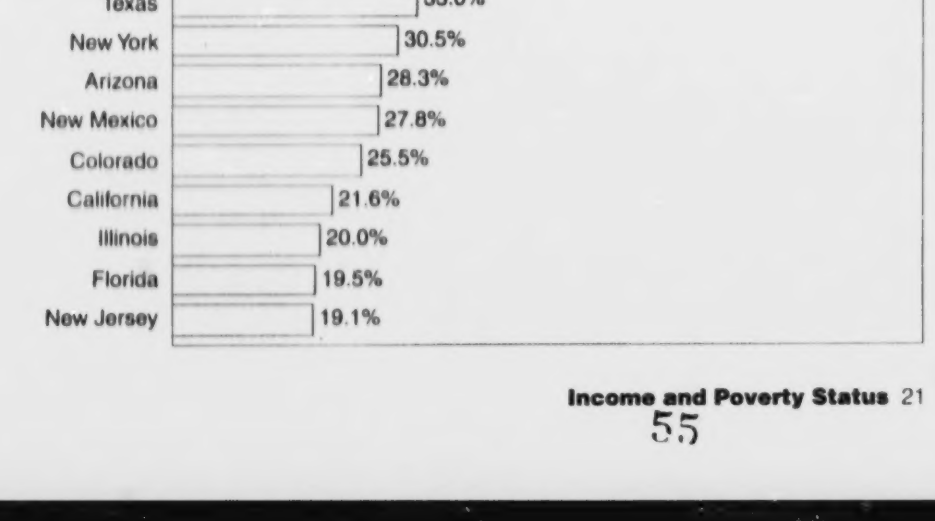


In 1989, one of every four Hispanic persons was living below the poverty level.

Among the ten states with the largest Hispanic populations, Massachusetts had the highest poverty rate (37 percent) and New Jersey had the lowest rate (19 percent). Hispanics in New York and Texas had poverty rates above the national average, while Florida and Illinois had rates below the national average.

Source:
1990 Census of Population and Housing, CPH-L-95.

Figure 32.
Hispanic Persons Below the Poverty Level for Selected States: 1989

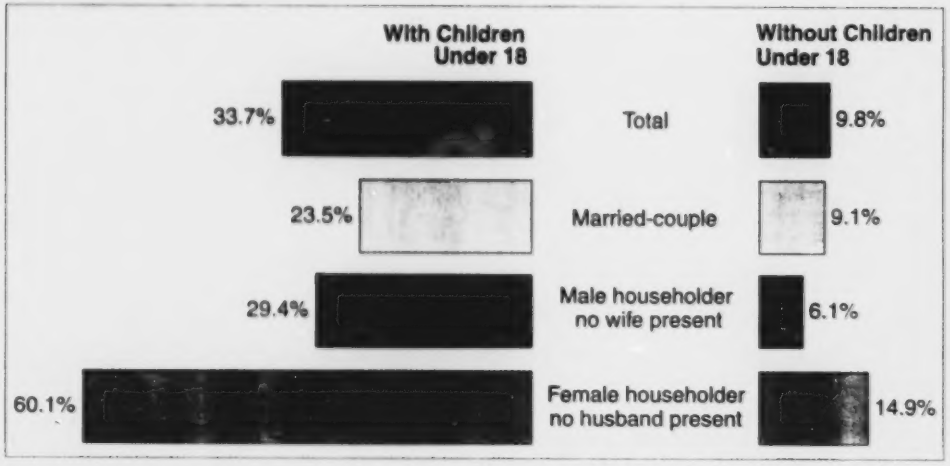


Hispanic families with children under 18 years of age maintained by a female with no husband present were more likely to be below the poverty level than were other types of families.

Hispanic families with children under 18 years were more likely to be below the poverty level than were Hispanic families without children under 18 years. In 1991, Hispanic female householders with no husband present with children under 18 years had a higher rate of poverty (60.1 percent) than Hispanic female householders with no husband present without children under 18 years (14.9 percent).

Source:
Current Population Report, Series P-60, No. 181.

Figure 33.
Poverty Rates of Hispanic Families, by Type: 1991
(In percent)

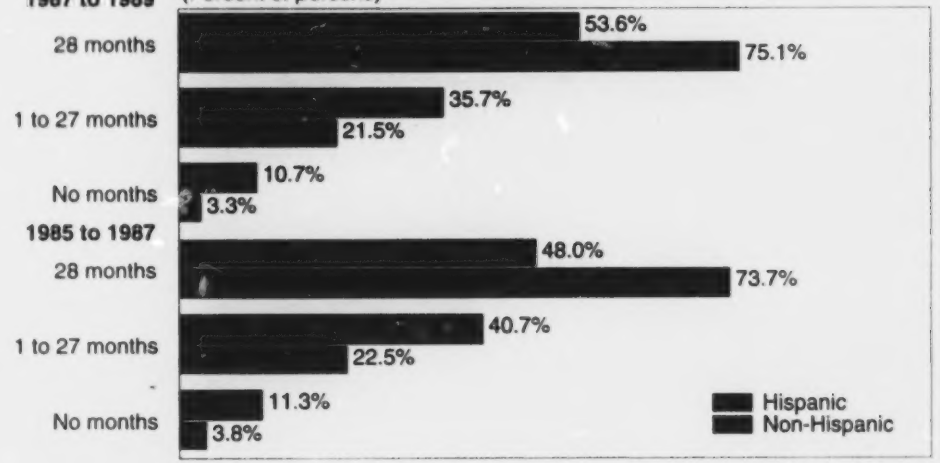


Hispanics were less likely to be covered by health insurance, and if covered, for less time than non-Hispanics.

Information from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) showed that Hispanics were less likely to be covered by either government or private insurance between 1985 and 1989. For example, during a 28 month period from 1987 to 1989, 11 percent of Hispanics had no insurance coverage compared to about three percent of non-Hispanics. While 75 percent of non-Hispanics were covered by insurance for the entire 28 months, only a little over half of the Hispanics were covered.

Source:
Survey of Income and Program Participation, P-70 No. 29.

Figure 34.
Health Insurance Coverage: 1985 to 1989
(Percent of persons)



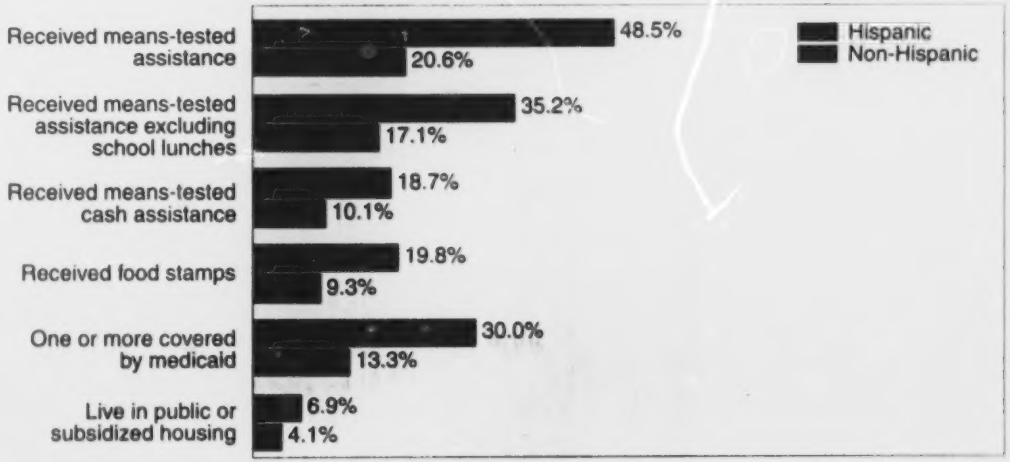
In 1991, Hispanic households were more likely than non-Hispanic households to receive Means-tested Assistance.

About one-half (49 percent) of all persons living in Hispanic households received some type of Means-tested Assistance, compared to about one-fifth (21 percent) of persons living in non-Hispanic households. The proportion of persons who received Means-tested Assistance (excluding school lunches) was 35 percent among persons in Hispanic households and 17 percent among persons in non-Hispanic households.

Means-tested assistance includes cash benefits received from Aid to Families with Dependent Children, General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income, and means-tested veterans compensation of pensions. It also includes Medicaid benefits, food stamps, subsidies from free or reduced price school lunches, and rent subsidies.

Source:
Current Population Report, Series P-60, No. 181.

Figure 35.
Program Participation Status of Persons in Households: 1991
(Percent of persons)



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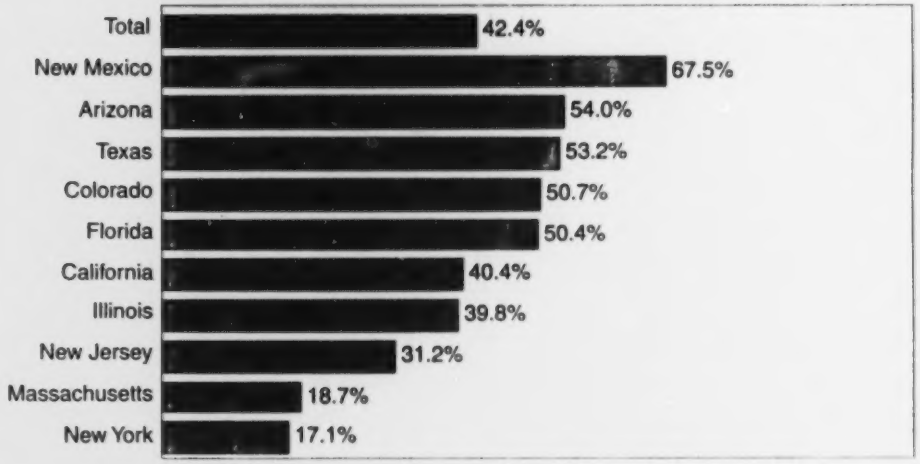
In 1990, more than four in ten Hispanic households owned or were purchasing their own home.

Among the ten states with the largest Hispanic populations, the highest rate of home ownership in 1990 was reported in New Mexico, where about seven in ten Hispanic households were homeowners. In comparison, less than one in five Hispanic households in New York and Massachusetts owned or were purchasing their home. About half the Hispanic households in Colorado and Florida were owner-occupied.

Source:
1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF-1C

Figure 36.
Hispanic Owner-Occupied Households for Selected States: 1990
(Percent of Hispanic households)



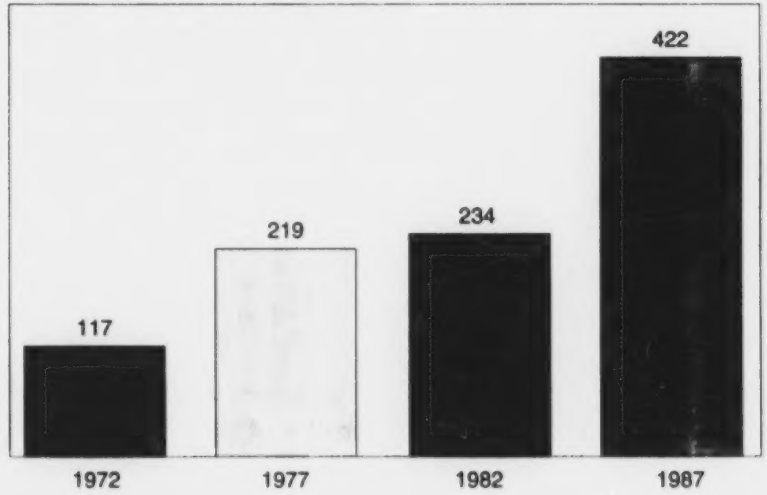
In 1987, there were over 420,000 Hispanic-owned firms in the United States, a significant increase over previous years.

Nearly 94 percent of Hispanic-owned firms operated as individual proprietorships. About three percent of the firms were partnerships and three percent Subchapter S corporations. Nearly 20 percent of these firms had paid employees.

There were 129 Hispanic-owned firms with 100 or more employees in 1987.

Source:
1987 Economic Censuses, MB87-2.

Figure 37.
Hispanic-Owned Firms: 1972 to 1987
(In thousands)

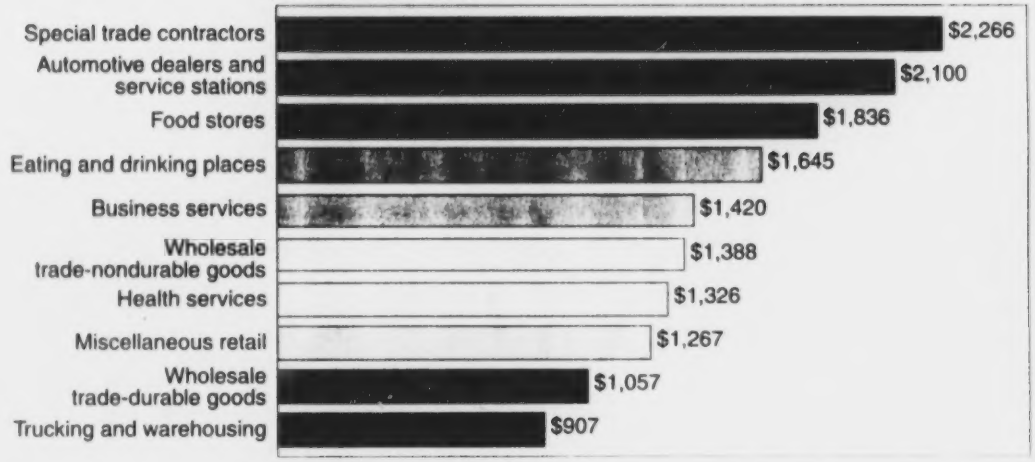


Ten industrial groups accounted for the largest dollar volume of receipts for Hispanic-owned firms in 1987.

In 1987, the majority of Hispanic-owned firms were concentrated in the service industries. These industries accounted for 44 percent of all Hispanic-owned firms but only 24 percent of gross receipts. The next largest concentration of Hispanic-owned firms were in retail trade with 17 percent of the firms and 31 percent of the receipts.

Source:
1987 Economic Censuses, MB87-2.

Figure 38.
Selected Industry Groups in Receipts for Hispanic-Owned Firms: 1987
(In millions of dollars)



In 1987, about 69 percent of Hispanic-owned firms were located in three states: California, Texas, and Florida.

California ranked first with 31 percent (132,212) of all Hispanic-owned firms in 1987, Texas was second with 22 percent (94,754), and Florida was third with about 15 percent (64,413). Other significant concentrations were found in New York and New Jersey, in the Northeast, New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado in the Southwest, and in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania along the Middle Atlantic, and Illinois in the Midwest.

Source:
1987 Economic Censuses, MB87-2.

Figure 39a.
Hispanic-Owned Firms for Selected States: 1987
(In thousands)

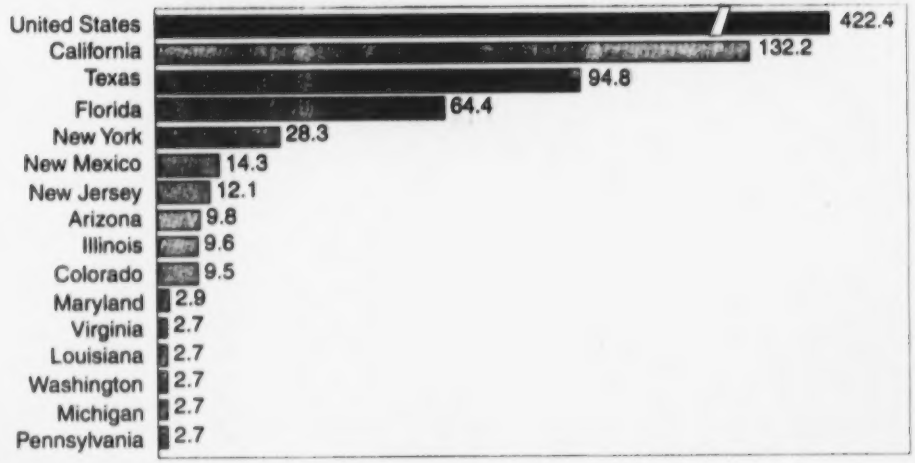
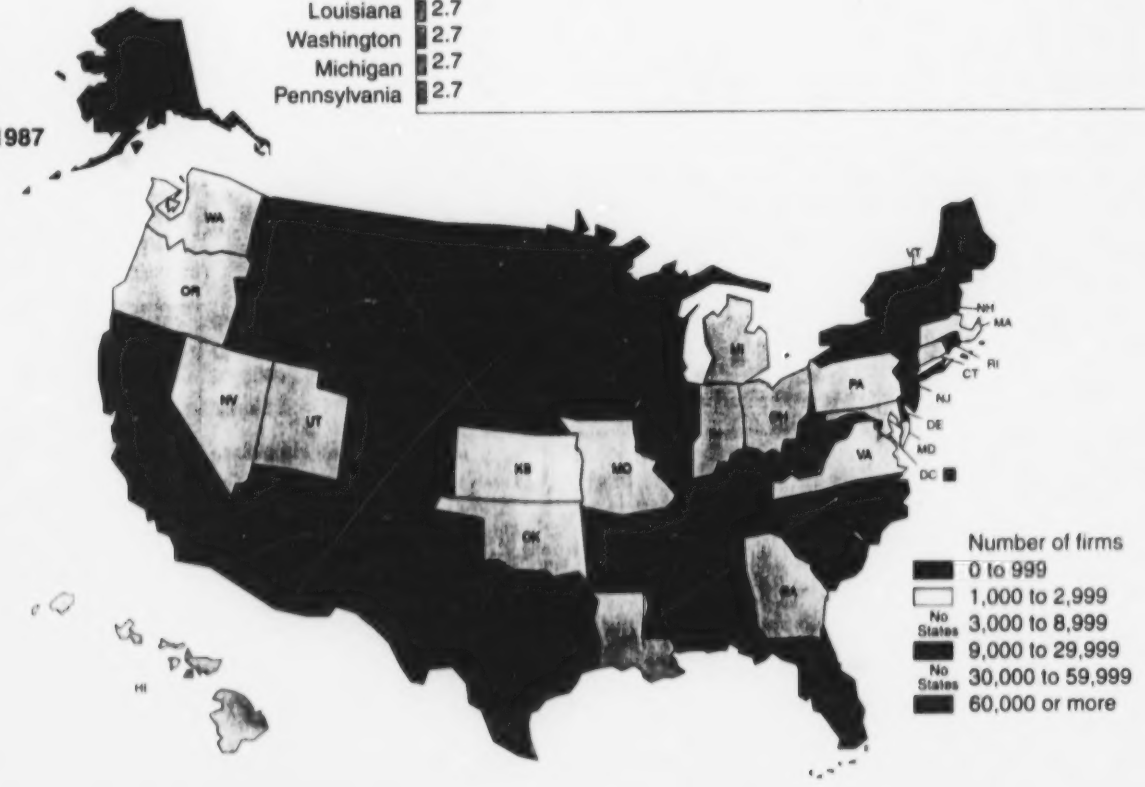


Figure 39b.
Distribution of Hispanic-Owned Firms, by State: 1987



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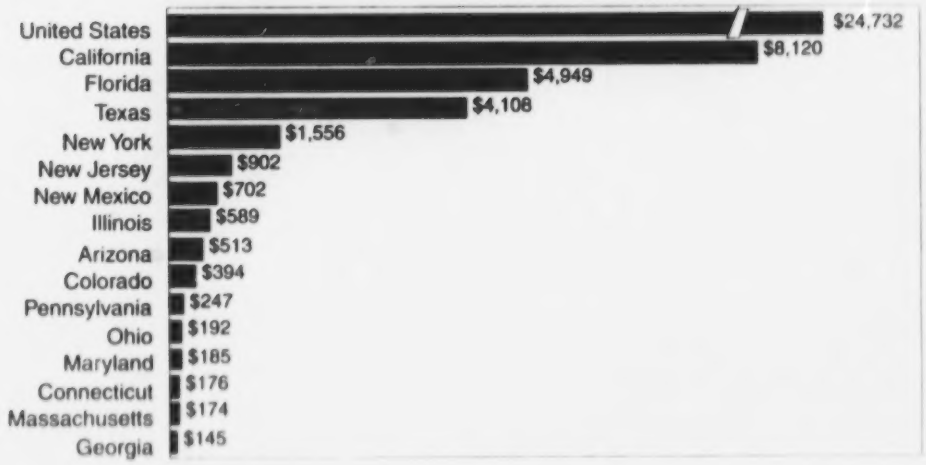
Hispanic-owned firms had receipts of over 24.7 billion dollars in 1987.

Over two-thirds of receipts from Hispanic-owned firms were concentrated in three states: California, Florida, and Texas (69 percent). California ranked first with about 33 percent ($8.1 billion) of the receipts of Hispanic-owned firms in 1987. Florida was second with 20 percent ($4.9 billion), and Texas was third with about 17 percent of receipts from Hispanic-owned firms ($4.1 billion).

Source:
1987 Economic Censuses, MB87-2.

Figure 40.
Receipts of Hispanic-Owned Firms for Selected States: 1987
(In millions of dollars)

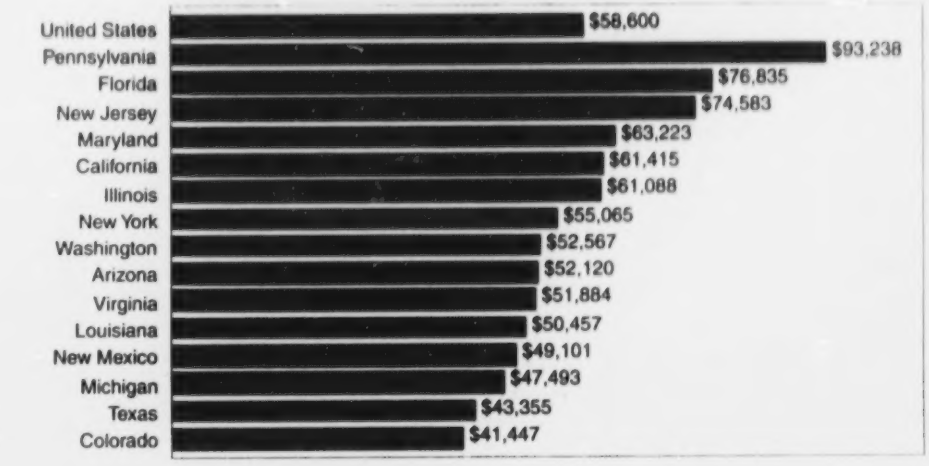


In 1987, average receipts for Hispanic-owned firms were $58,600.

Hispanic-owned firms in Pennsylvania, Florida, New Jersey, and Maryland were above the Hispanic national average. Firms in New Mexico, Michigan, Texas, and Colorado were well below the Hispanic national average.

Source:
1987 Economic Censuses, MB87-2.

Figure 41.
Average Receipts of Hispanic-Owned Firms for Selected States: 1987
(In dollars)



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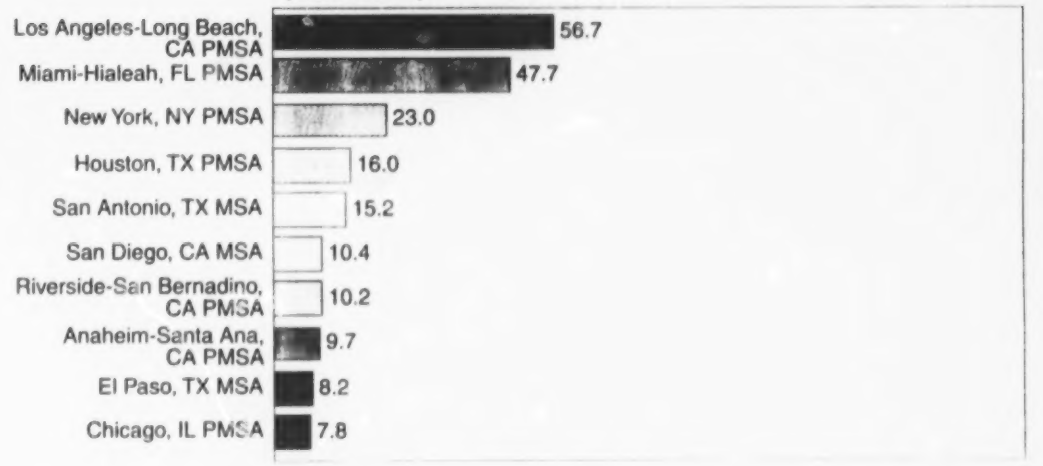
Ten metropolitan areas had almost half of the Hispanic-owned firms in 1987.

Hispanic-owned firms in 1987 were concentrated in a few metropolitan areas. The Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA had the largest number of Hispanic-owned firms (56,679) in the country. One in eight Hispanic-owned firms in 1987 was located in this Southern California metropolitan area. The Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA ranked second in the Nation in number of firms (47,725). One in nine Hispanic-owned firms in 1987 was located in this area.

Nationally, the New York, NY PMSA ranked third in the number of Hispanic-owned firms (23,014).

Source:
1987 Economic Censuses, MB87-2.

Figure 42.
Hispanic-Owned Firms for Selected Metropolitan Areas: 1987
(In thousands)

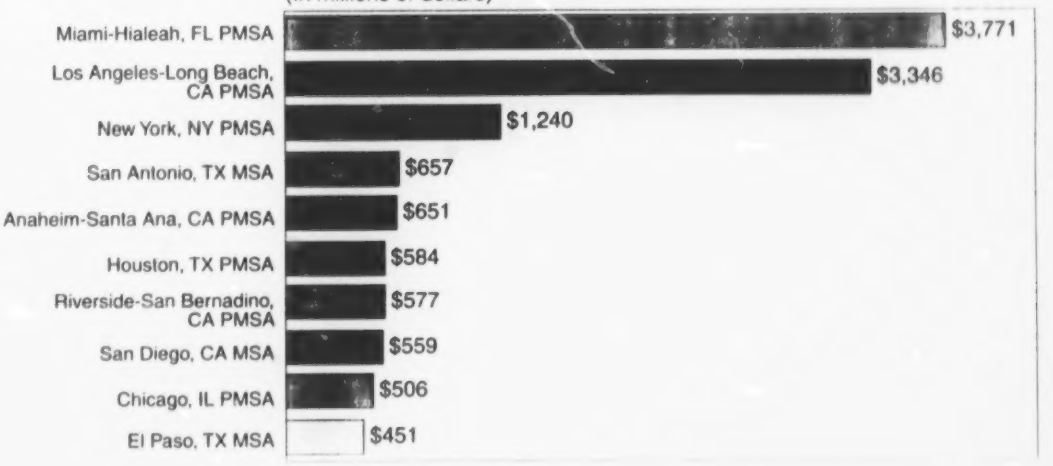


Ten metropolitan areas had almost half of the gross receipts of Hispanic-owned firms in 1987.

Miami-Hialeah based Hispanic-owned firms generated nearly $3 8 billion in receipts in 1987 or about 15 percent of all receipts generated by Hispanic-owned firms in the country. This was also 76 percent of all the receipts of Hispanic-owned firms in Florida. Receipts by Hispanic-owned firms in Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA totaled over $3 3 billion in 1987 and represented 14 percent of the total of Hispanic-owned firms nationwide and about 41 percent of California's total Hispanic-owned firms in the New York metropolitan area reported over $1.2 billion in receipts which was five percent of the Nation's total and about 80 percent of all receipts from Hispanic-owned firms in New York State.

Source:
1987 Economic Censuses, MB87-2

Figure 43.
Receipts of Hispanic-Owned Firms for Selected Metropolitan Areas: 1987
(In millions of dollars)



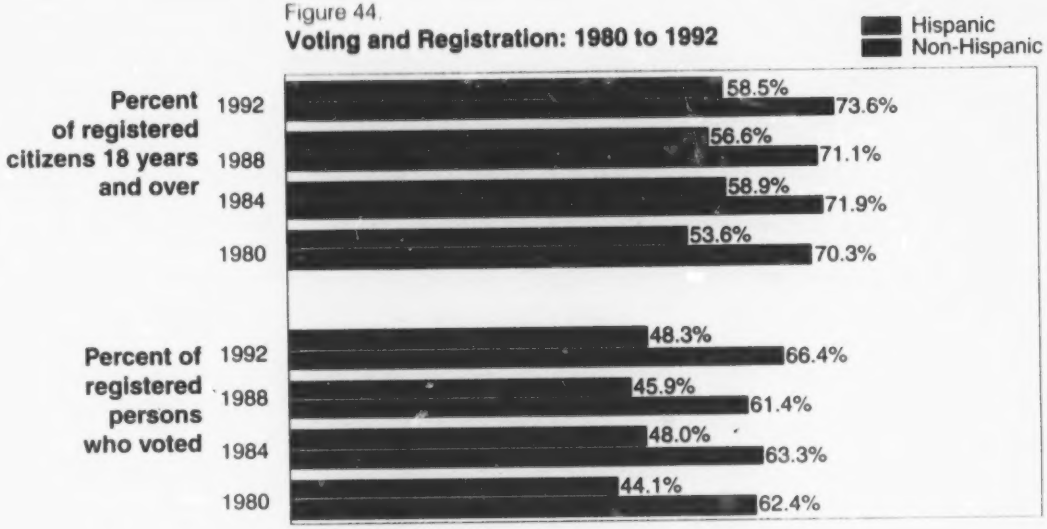
Hispanic voter registration and voting in the Presidential election of 1992 was higher than in the Presidential election of 1980.

In the Presidential election of 1992, 59 percent of Hispanic citizens 18 years and over registered to vote, and 48 percent voted. In the 1980 Presidential election, 54 percent registered to vote, and 44 percent voted.

Hispanics had a lower rate of voter registration and voted less than non-Hispanics. Among persons who were eligible to vote (citizens 18 years and older) during the last four Presidential elections, proportionately fewer Hispanics registered and voted than non-Hispanics.

Source:
Current Population Report, Series P-20, Nos. 466, 440, 405, 370

Figure 44.
Voting and Registration: 1980 to 1992

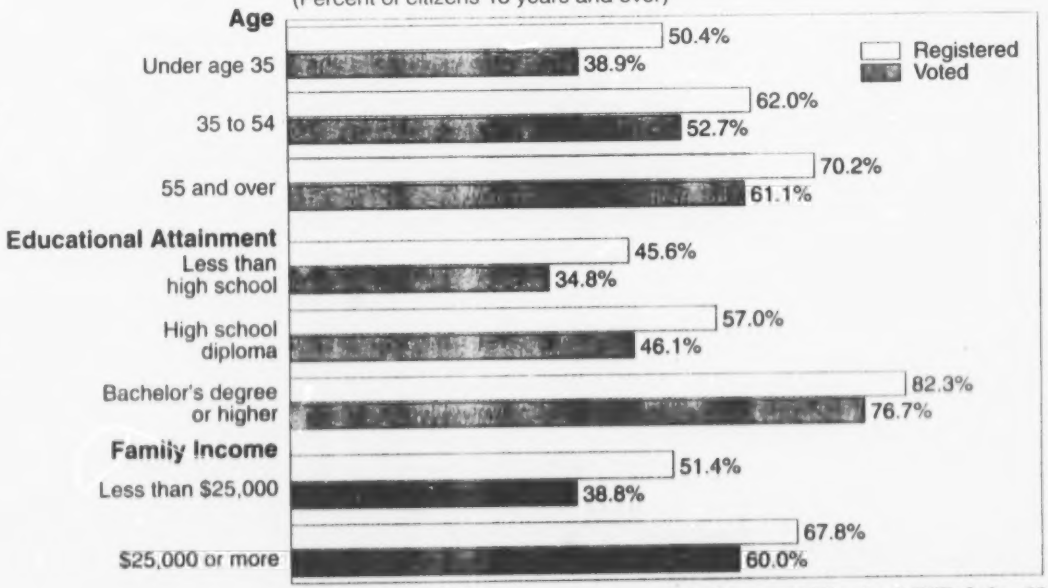


In the Presidential election of 1992, voter participation among Hispanics was associated with social and economic factors.

Hispanics, under 35 years, were less likely to register and vote than Hispanics ages 35 to 64 years or 65 years and older. Hispanics with less than a high school education were less likely to register and vote than Hispanics with a high school diploma or college degree. Hispanics with a bachelor's degree or higher were more likely to register and vote than Hispanics with only a high school diploma. Hispanics with family incomes of $25,000 or more were more likely to register and vote than Hispanics with family incomes of less than $25,000.

Source:
Current Population Report, Series P-20, No. 466.

Figure 45.
Hispanics Who Registered and Voted in the Election of 1992
(Percent of citizens 18 years and over)



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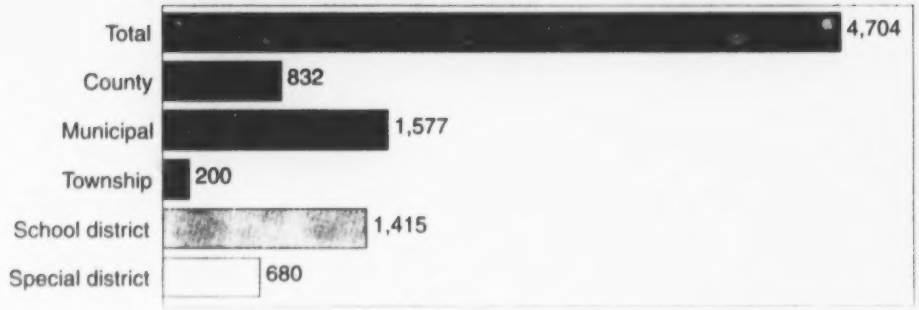
There were 4,704 local elected officials of Hispanic origin in 1987.

Though Hispanics were about eight percent of the total population in 1987, they were only one of every one hundred local elected officials. About two-thirds (64 percent) of Hispanic local elected officials were either municipal elected officials or school district officials.

Source:
1987 Census of Governments, GC87(1)-2.

Figure 46.
Local Elected Officials of Hispanic Origin, by Type of Local Jurisdiction: 1987



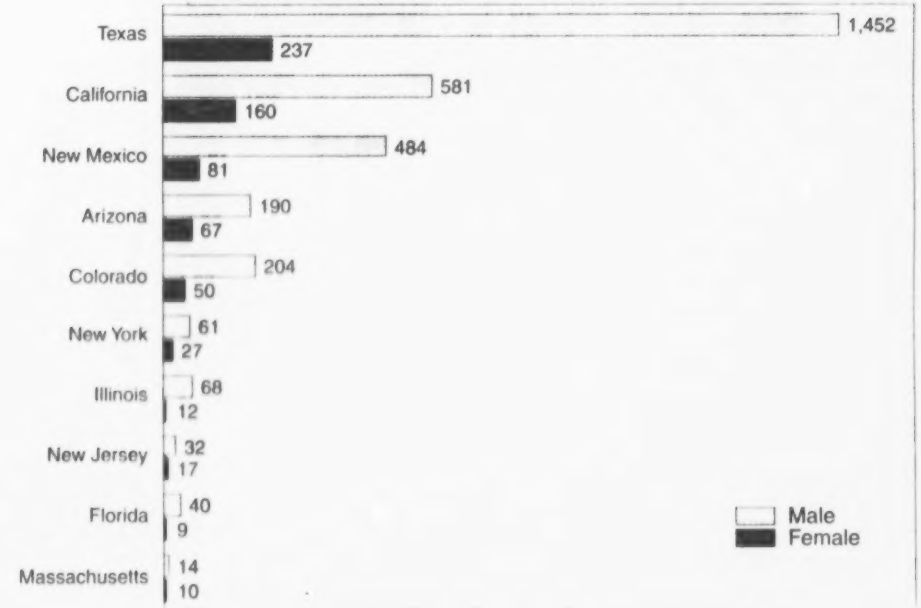
Thirty-six percent of Hispanic local elected officials in 1987 were in Texas.

The majority of Hispanic local elected officials in the country were concentrated in three states: Texas, California, and New Mexico. These three states accounted for about 64 percent of all Hispanic local elected officials in the country. Over eight of ten (82 percent) of all Hispanic local elected officials were male.

Texas accounted for about 36 percent of all Hispanic local elected officials but represented only 6.4 percent of Texas local elected officials. California accounted for about 16 percent of Hispanic local elected officials, and they were about four percent of the state's local elected officials. New Mexico had the third largest number of Hispanic local elected officials, at about 12 percent, and represented about 30 percent of New Mexico's local elected officials.

Source:
1987 Census of Governments, GC87(1)-2.

Figure 47.
Local Elected Officials of Hispanic Origin, by Sex for Selected States: 1987



Puerto Rico's population in 1990 was more than three times as large as it was in 1899.

According to the 1990 census, there were 3,522,037 persons living in Puerto Rico. In 1899, Puerto Rico's population was 953,000. During the first part of the century, between 1899 and 1920, Puerto Rico's population increased by 347,000. In approximately the same amount of time, between 1970 and 1990, Puerto Rico's population increased by over 810,000.

Source:
1960 Census of Population, Part 53.
1970 Census of Population, Part 53.
1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-C53A.
Commerce News, Bureau of the Census, CB93-18.

In 1990, women in Puerto Rico had fewer children than in 1980 or 1970.

In 1990, ever-married women had fewer children than in 1980 or 1970. A decline of 1.3 children per woman occurred among women 35 to 44 years from 1970 to 1990. Women 35 to 44 years old who were completing their childbearing period had 2.8 children per woman in 1990 compared to 4.1 children per woman in 1970.

Source:
1980 Census of Population, Part 53.
Commerce News, Bureau of the Census, CB93-18.

Figure 48.
Puerto Rico - Population: 1899 to 1990
(In thousands)

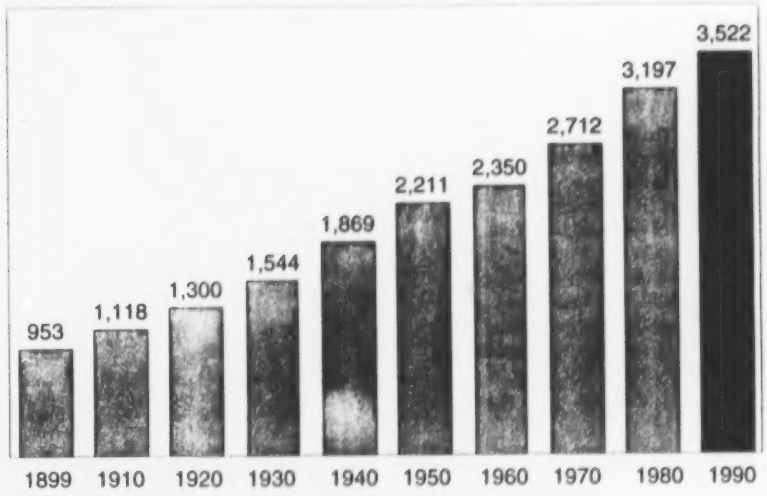
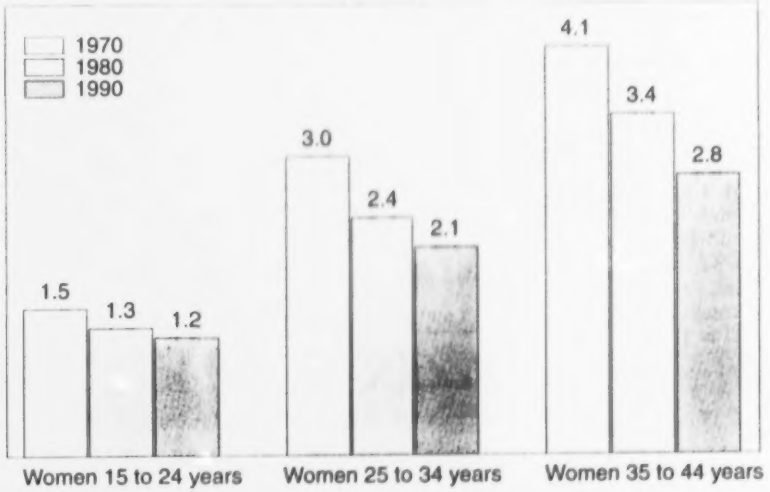


Figure 49.
Puerto Rico - Children Ever Born: 1970 to 1990
(Average number per ever-married woman)



There were important strides in educational attainment in Puerto Rico during the last two decades.

In 1990, Puerto Ricans were more likely to have high school diplomas and college degrees than in 1980 or 1970. For example, in 1970 about six of every ten persons age 25 and older (62 percent) had less than a 9th grade education. About one in four (27 percent) had a high school education, while about six percent had four or more years of a college education. In 1990, the question on educational attainment was changed to ask degrees earned instead of years of school completed. Results from the new question showed one in three Puerto Ricans (35 percent) had less than a 9th grade education. Half had at least a high school diploma, and about 14 percent had at least a bachelor's degree.

Source:
1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-D53.
Commerce News, Bureau of the Census, CB93-18.

In 1990, Puerto Rican females were more likely to be employed in the civilian labor force than in 1980 or 1970.

In 1990, females in Puerto Rico were more likely to be either working or looking for work than previously. For example, only one in four females (25 percent) 16 years and older were in the civilian labor force in 1970. In 1980, about 29 percent of females were in the labor force compared to about 37 percent in 1990. Both males and females were more likely to be unemployed in 1990 than in 1980 or 1970.

Source:
1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-D53.
Commerce News, Bureau of the Census, CB93-18.

Figure 50.
Puerto Rico - Educational Attainment: 1970 to 1990
(Persons 25 years and over)

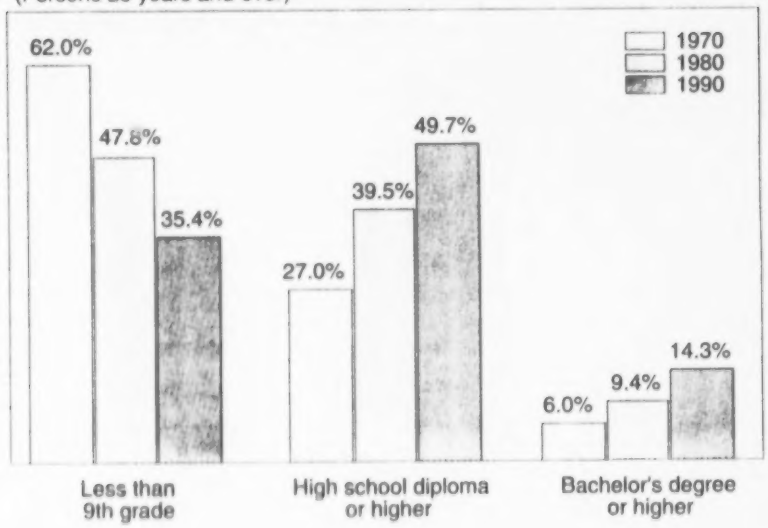
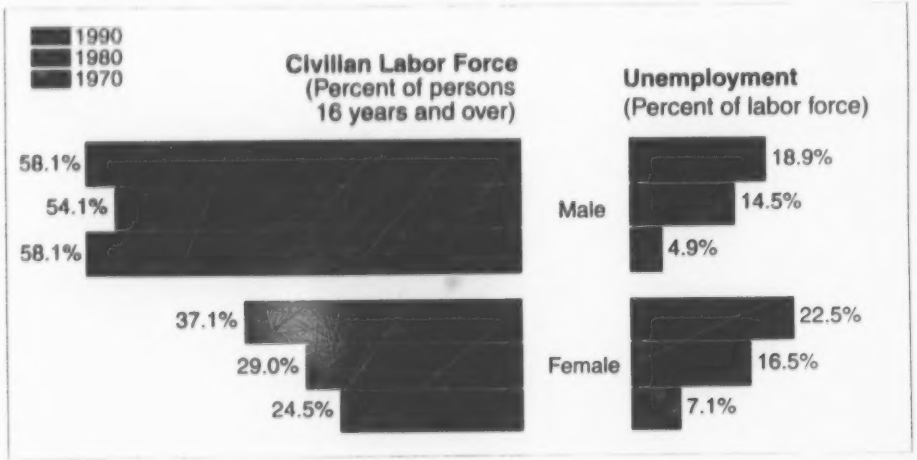


Figure 51.
Puerto Rico - Employment and Unemployment: 1970 to 1990

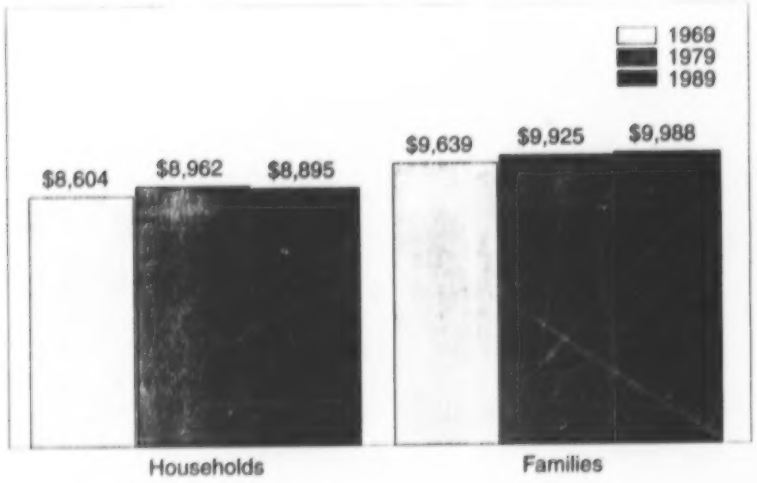


Incomes of households and families did not change significantly since 1969, after adjusting for inflation.

The median income of households and families in Puerto Rico did not change during the last two decades, after taking into account inflation (consumer price changes). The median income of households (in 1989 dollars) was about $8,600 in 1969, compared to $9,000 in 1979, and $8,900 in 1989. The median income of families was about $9,600 in 1969 compared to $9,900 in 1979, and $10,000 in 1989.

Source:
1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-D53.
Commerce News, Bureau of the Census, CB93-18.

Figure 52.
Puerto Rico - Median Income: 1969 to 1989
(In 1989 dollars)

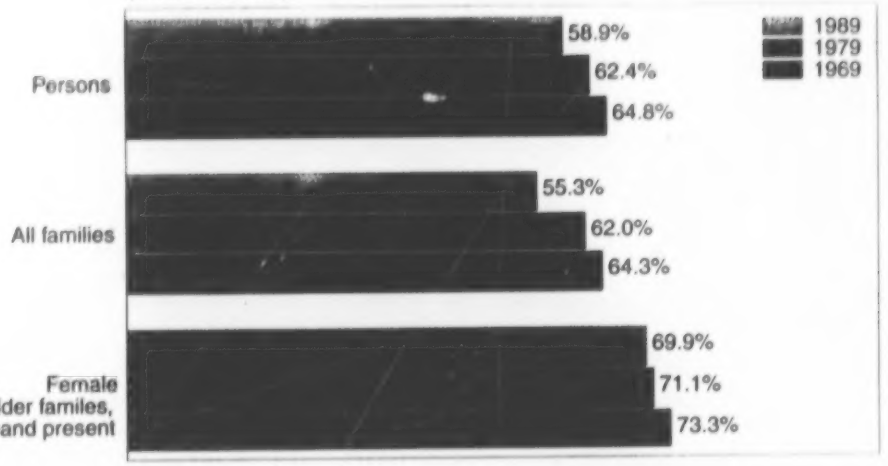


Persons and families in Puerto Rico were less likely to be poor in 1989 than in 1979 or 1969.

The 1990 census showed a decrease in the proportion of persons and families living below the poverty level in 1989 compared to previous censuses. Despite this progress, the poverty rates in Puerto Rico were dramatically higher than those of mainland Hispanics. For example, 55 percent lived below the poverty level in Puerto Rico, while about 25 percent of mainland Hispanics were living below the poverty level in 1989.

Source:
1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-D53.
Commerce News, Bureau of the Census, CB93-18.

Figure 53.
Puerto Rico - Family Poverty: 1969 to 1989
(Percent of total)



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The United States exported over $52.3 billion of goods to Latin America and imported over $52.4 billion of goods from Latin America in 1991.

About $38 billion in United States exports went to Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and Central America, and another $13 billion went to South America in 1991. Exports to Latin America represented about 12 percent of the $421.7 billion of United States exports in 1991.

The United States imported more than $35.1 billion in goods from Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and Central America and $16 billion from South America. Imports from Latin America amounted to about 11 percent of the United States $487.1 billion imports during 1991.

Source:
Commerce News,
Bureau of the Census,
CB92-148.

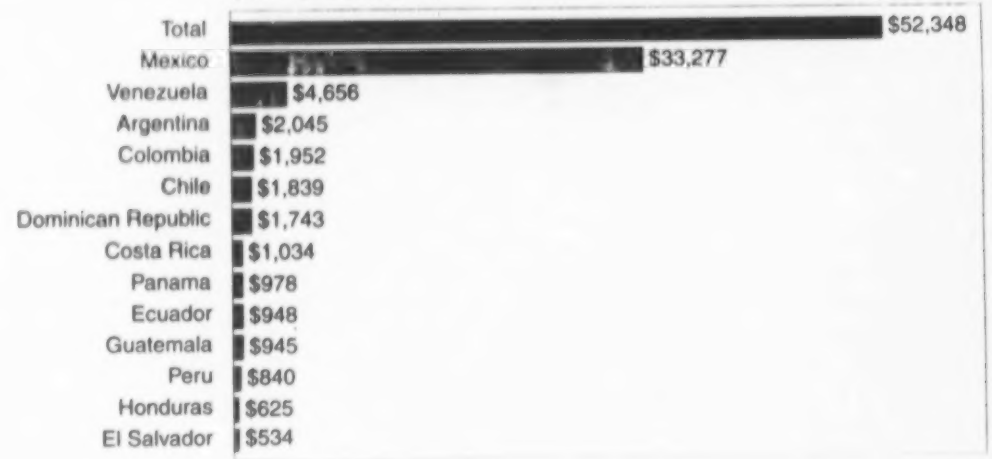
Figure 54.
Exports to and Imports from Latin America: 1991
(In billions of dollars)

In 1991, Mexico was the United State's third largest export market after Canada and Japan.

The United States exported goods worth nearly $33.3 billion to Mexico in 1991. Mexico ranked third after Canada ($85.1 billion) and Japan ($48.1 billion). Among Latin American countries, Venezuela was the next largest export market with $4.7 billion. Argentina, Colombia, Chile, and the Dominican Republic each represented about $2.0 billion markets for United States goods in 1991.

Source:
Commerce News,
Bureau of the Census,
CB92-148.

Figure 55.
Exports to Selected Latin American Countries: 1991
(In millions of dollars)

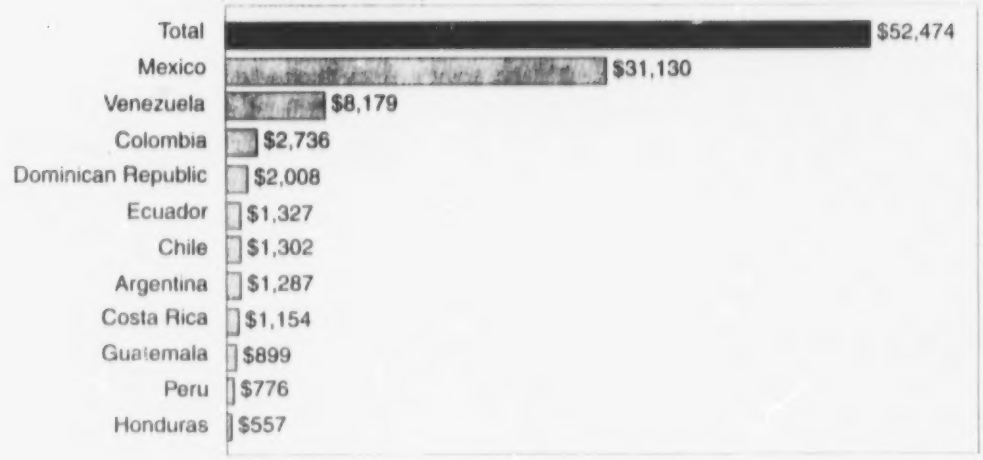


Mexico ranked third in imports to the United States after Japan and Canada.

The United States imported over $33.1 billion in goods from Mexico. Mexico ranked right after Japan ($91.5 billion) and Canada ($91.1 billion). Among Latin American countries, imports from Venezuela amounted to nearly $8.2 billion while imports from Colombia amounted to $2.7 billion.

Source:
Commerce News,
Bureau of the Census,
CB92-148

Figure 56.
Imports from Selected Latin American Countries: 1991
(In millions of dollars)

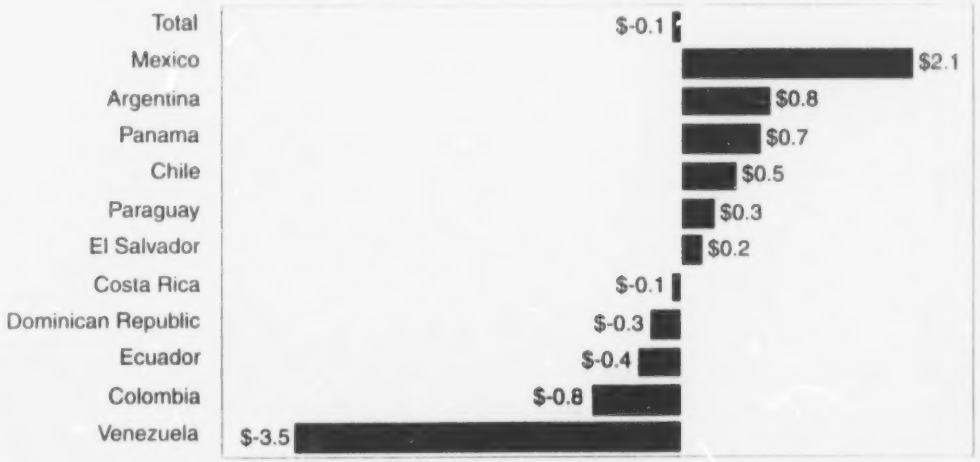


Exports and imports to and from Latin America were nearly equal in 1991.

The total dollar amount of trade (exports plus imports) between the United States and the Spanish-speaking countries of Latin America was $105 trillion dollars in 1991. The balance of trade was nearly equal, with a difference of about $126 million in favor of Latin America. The balance of trade varied significantly for selected countries. For example, Venezuela had a surplus of exports to the United States amounting to $3.5 billion. Mexico, on the other hand, had a deficit (more imports than exports) amounting to over $2.1 billion. Colombia, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, and Costa Rica exported more to the United States than they imported, while Argentina, Panama, Chile, Paraguay, and El Salvador imported more than they exported.

Source:
Commerce News,
Bureau of the Census,
CB92-148

Figure 57.
Balance of Trade with Latin America: 1991
(In billions of dollars)



APPENDIX A

Source and Accuracy of Estimates

SOURCE OF DATA

Most estimates in this chart book come from data obtained in March of years 1970 through 1992 in the Current Population Survey (CPS). The Bureau of the Census conducts this survey every month, although this chart book uses March, October, and November data for its estimates. The survey uses two sets of questions, the basic CPS and the supplement. The basic CPS collects labor force data for the civilian noninstitutional population ages 15 years and older. In March, supplemental data is collected on money income received the previous calendar year. In October, supplemental data is collected on school enrollment for all eligible household members 3 years old and over. In November, supplemental data is collected on voting and registration.

Some estimates in this chart book come from data obtained in the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The SIPP universe is the noninstitutionalized resident population (at least 15 years of age) living in the United States. This population includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates and nursing home residents, were not eligible to be in the survey.

Also, some estimates come from Decennial Census data for years 1970, 1980, and 1990; the 1987 Census of Governments; and the 1987 Economic Censuses.

Survey Estimates. The estimation procedures used for CPS and SIPP data inflate weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, sex, race, and Hispanic/non-Hispanic categories. These independent estimates are based on statistics from decennial censuses; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the size of the Armed Forces. The estimation procedure for 1981 (1980 for income estimates) to present used independent estimates based on the 1980 decennial census; 1970 through 1979 data used independent estimates based on the 1970 decennial census. This change in independent estimates had relatively little impact on summary measures, such as medians and percent distributions, but did have a significant impact on levels. For example, use of the 1980 based population controls resulted in about a 2 percent increase in the civilian noninstitutional population and in the number of families and households. Thus, estimates of levels for 1980 and later will differ from those for earlier years by more than what could be attributed to actual changes in the population. These differences could be disproportionately greater for certain population subgroups than for the total population.

The estimation procedures used for CPS and SIPP data are discussed in more detail in the reports cited in appendix D.

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

Since the CPS and SIPP estimates are based on samples, they may differ somewhat from the figures from a complete census using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided in most Current Population Reports primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling errors. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples, between the estimate and the desired value. The accuracy of a survey result depends on the net effect of sampling and nonsampling errors. Particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Nonsampling Variability. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and nonreporting in addition to sampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness on the part of the respondents to provide correct information, inability to recall information, errors made in data collection such as in recording or coding data, errors made in processing data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

Comparability of Data. Data obtained from the CPS, SIPP and other sources are not entirely comparable. This is due largely to differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey procedures. This is an additional component of error that is not reflected in the standard errors. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results among these sources.

Sampling Variability. Standard errors are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Standard errors are not given in this report because of the wide range of topics included and the wide variety of data sources. Standard errors may be found in the publications from which the data was drawn (listed in appendix D) or by contacting Jesus Garcia on (301) 763-7955.

APPENDIX B:

1990 Census of Population and Housing Data Products

The 1990 Census of Population and Housing data products will be disseminated in several different types of media - the traditional media used in previous censuses and newer, more technically advanced media. Traditional dissemination media -printed reports and computer tapes - will be the primary means for distribution of 1990 census data. Products will be issued on microfiche, as they were in 1980, as well as the newer media such as Compact Disk-Read Only Memory (CD-ROM) laser disks.

General-purpose data products include those designed to meet the needs of the majority of census data users. They contain predefined sets of data and geographic areas and are offered in the media forms most accessible to data users. The 1990 general purpose data products will be similar in geographic coverage and data content to those of the 1980 census.

The Census Bureau will release the results of the 1990 census to the public on a flow basis beginning in 1991 and continuing through 1993.

Printed Publications

The Census Bureau will provide the results of the 1990 census in various printed reports in different **subject title** series. The 1990 subject titles are "Census of Population and Housing" (CPH), "Census of Population" (CP), and "Census of Housing" (CH).

- **Census of Population and Housing (CPH)** - These reports contain both population and housing information collected on the short-form and/or long-form questionnaires. The 100-percent subject items appear on both short and long forms and are collected from all persons and housing units. The sample items appear only on the long form and are collected from a sample of persons and housing units. CPH-1 and CPH-2 show 100-percent data, CPH-3 and CPH-4 contain both 100-percent and sample data, and CPH-5 contains sample data.
- **Census of Population (CP)** - These reports contain population information on the short-form and/or long-form questionnaires. CP-1 shows 100-percent data; CP-2 and CP-3 contain sample data.
- **Census of Housing (CH)** - These reports contain housing information collected on the short-form and/or long-form questionnaires. CH-1 shows 100-percent data, CH-2 and CH-3 contain sample data.

Figure B-1 lists the 1990 report series, excluding "supplemental" reports discussed below and notes the comparable 1980 reports. The entry for each 1990 series presents key information, such as the types of geographic entities covered and the nature of the data included (100-percent or sample data). Reports in series for States or metropolitan areas, such as 1990 CP-1 or 1990 CPH-3, are issued as they are produced. Several series may be at various states of release at the same time. Most report series will contain one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and a United States summary.

The **State reports** will show data for the State and selected substate areas such as counties, county subdivisions (minor civil divisions/census county divisions), places, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas.

Each **United States Summary** report will contain data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, Metropolitan Areas, Urbanized Areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other large substate areas (for example, places with a population of 10,000 or more or towns and townships of 10,000 or more in selected States).

Computer Tape Files

In addition to the printed reports, the Census Bureau will provide the results of the 1990 census on summary tape files (STFs) and public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. The STFs are designed to provide statistics with greater subject and geographic detail than is feasible or desirable to provide in printed reports. PUMS will provide users with the flexibility to prepare customized tabulations.

Summary Tape Files - Four STFs are planned for the 1990 census. These STFs are comparable in subject content and geographic coverage to STFs 1 through 4 produced from the 1980 census. STFs 1 and 2 will contain 100-percent data, and STFs 3 and 4 will contain sample data.

STF 1 - Will include 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics similar in subject content to the 1980 STF 1 but with expanded detail.

STF 2 - Will contain 100-percent population and housing characteristics similar to the 1980 STF 2. This file shows more subject detail than STF 1. Each file of the STF 2 will include records for the total population and iterations for race and Hispanic origin, which will be available separately from the total population record.

STF 3 - Will include sample population and housing characteristics similar in subject content to the 1980 STF 3 but with expanded detail.

STF 4 - Will contain sample population and housing characteristics similar in content to 1980 STF 4. This file shows more subject detail than STF 3. Each file of STF 4 will include records for the total population and iterations for race and Hispanic origin, which will be available separately from the total population record.

Figure B-2 summarizes basic information about the four major STFs and specifies which are offered on CD-ROM or microfiche as well as computer tape. Some STF 1 and 3 data also are available on CENDATA™. Figure B-3 summarizes the geographic areas found on each file.

The Census Bureau also creates STFs similar in scope and structure for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

The Census Bureau will also create multiple record types—STFs 2 and 4, to better accommodate the data presented for race groups and groups of Hispanic origin or descent identified separately. The files include two types of records: "A" and "B." "A" records are presented for the total population of each tabulation area. "B" records are presented for the total population and then repeated for each component group. Figure B-4 shows the race and Hispanic-origin groups for which characteristics are reported in "B" records of STF 2B, 2C, 4B, and 4C.

Public Use Microdata Samples - PUMS are computerized files containing a sample of individual long-form census

Figure B-1

1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Reports issued for	Description	Geographic areas	Comparable 1980 series
			1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)		
			100-Percent Data		
1990 CPH-1	**Summary Population and Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas	PHC80-3 Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (100-percent portion)
1990 CPH-2	**Population and Housing Unit Counts**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)	PC80-1-A, Number of Inhabitants
			100-Percent and Sample Data		
1990 CPH-3	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas**	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties	PHC80-2, Census Tracts
1990 CPH-4	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress**	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas	PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress
			Sample Data		
1990 CPH-5	**Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas	PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (sample portion)

Figure B-1

1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Reports issued for	Description	Geographic areas	Comparable 1980 series
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)—Con. **100-Percent and Sample Data***			
1990 CPH-6	**Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics**	American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau	Detailed statistics on population and housing subjects	American Samoa, district, island, county, village Guam, election district, place Northern Mariana Islands, municipality,municipal dis trict, place Palau, State, municipality, place	Various series
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP) 100-Percent Data			
1990 CP-1	**General Population Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural	PC80-1-B, same title
1990 CP-1-1A	**General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations	None (PC80-1-B comparable in part)
1990 CP-1-1B	**General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA	None (PC80-1-B comparable in part)
1990 CP-1-1C	**General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA\'s split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA	None (PC80-1-B comparable in part)
		Sample Data			
1990 CP-2	**Social and Economic Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas	PC80-1-C, General Social and Economic Characteristics
1990 CP-2-1A	**Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A	None (PC80-1-C comparable in part)

*Data collected on a sample basis in the United States were collected on a 100-percent in these areas.

Figure B-1

1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Reports issued for	Description	Geographic areas	Comparable 1980 series
			1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con. **100-Percent Data**—Con.		
1990 CP-2-1B	**Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B	None (PC80-1-C comparable in part)
1990 CP-2-1C	**Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C	None (PC80-1-C comparable in part)
1990 CP-3	**Population Subject Reports**	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for somer eports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places	PC80-2, same title
			1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH) 100-Percent Data		
1990 CH-1	**General Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural	HC80-1-A, same title
1990 CH-1-1A	**General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations	None (HC80-1-A comparable in part)
1990 CH-1-1B	**General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA	None (HC80-1-A comparable in part)
1990 CH-1-1C	**General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA	None (HC80-1-A comparable in part)

Figure B-1

1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Reports issued for	Description	Geographic areas	Comparable 1980 series
			1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)–Con. **Sample Data**		
1990 CH-2	**Detailed Housing Characteristics**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas	HC80-1-B same title
1990 CH-2-1-A	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A	None (HC80-1-B comparable in part)
1990 CH-2-1B	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B	None (HC80-1-B comparable in part)
1990 CH-2-1C	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C	None (HC80-1-B comparable in part)
1990 CH-3	**Housing Subject Reports**	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places	HC80-3, same title

records showing most population and housing characteristics. These records contain no names or addresses, and geographic identification is sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality.

Three PUMS files are planned for 1990. The first is a 5-percent sample identifying "county groups" or smaller areas that meet the minimum population-size criterion. The second is a 1-percent sample identifying MSAs used in the 1990 census. The third is a 3-percent sample for the Older Population. This PUMS file will be used to generate sufficient data, especially for the oldest age groups, to construct detailed cross tabulations by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and other characteristics.

Other Dissemination Media

As part of the planning process for determining the dissemination media for the tabulation and publication program, the Census Bureau evaluated the feasibility of using new dissemination media representing the technological advances of the last decade.

Microfiche-Microfiche will be used to disseminate data for blocks that are not available in printed form. It also provides the detailed area data from selected summary tape files for those users who do not have the computer resources to access that data.

Laser Disks-CD-ROM laser disks are new for 1990. A CD-ROM disk will contain files from the same series (for example, STF 3A State files). The individual CD-ROM disks will be produced as soon as enough files are available to complete a disk.

Subject Reports, Subject Summary Tape Files, and Other Data Products

Subject Reports and Summary Tape Files-A number of population and housing subject reports are planned from the 1990 census. Population reports will cover such topics as the foreign-born population, ancestry, Hispanic origin, Asian and Pacific Islanders, and education. Housing volumes will include such subjects as mobil homes, condominiums, and structural characteristics. Selected

Figure B-2

1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample)[1]		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A [2,3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also, Alaska Nativeareas, State parts of American Indian areas, and congressional districts of the 101st Congress	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B [2,3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also, Alaska Native areas, State parts of American Indian areas, metropolitan areas, and ubranized areas	
	C [3]	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A [2,3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B [3]	Five-digit ZIP Codes	
	C [3]	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States. Also, American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 10,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

[1] Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

[2] Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

[3] Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

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reports will contain both population and housing characteristics. Geographic areas shown in most of the subject reports will be the United States.

In a addition, we will release a number of subject summary tape files (SSTF) that will be used to produce the subject reports. The tapes will include the same types of data shown in the subject reports but will include additional geographic detail. These files will be designed to meet the data needs expressed by users who have a special interest in selected subjects or subgroups of the population.

Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File -This special computer tape file provides sample census data to support affirmative action planning for equal employment opportunity. The file contains tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age. These data are cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race. Data will be provided for all counties, MSAs, and places of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

County to County Migration File -These files will be issued by State, providing summary records for all intrastate and interstate county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of origin, codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream.

Figure B-3
Area Summarized on Summary Tape Files (STF's)

	STF 1	STF 2	STF 3	STF 4
United States, regions, divisions	C	C	C	C
States and statistical equivalents	A, B, C, D	A, B, C	A, C, D	A, B, C
Metropolitan areas (MA)	B[1], C	A[1], C	A[1], C	A[1], C
Urbanized areas	B[1], C	C	A[1], C	C
Counties and statistical equivalents	A, B, C, D	A, B, C	A, B, C,D	A, B, C
Rural population by county				B
Farm population by county				B
Places by population size:				
Under 1,000	A, B		A	
1,000 to 2,499	A, B	B	A	B
2,500 to 10,000	A, B	B	A	A, B, C
10,000 and over	A, B, C, D	A, B, C	A, C, D	
County subdivisions[2]	A, B	B	A	B[5], C[6]
MCD's in 12 States[3]	A, B,C[4], D[4]	B, C[4]	A, C[4], D[4]	B[6], C[6]
MCD's in 6 States[7]	A, B, C[8]	B, C[8]	A, C[8]	A
Census tracts/BNA's	A, B	A	A	
Block groups	A, B		A	
Blocks	B			
ZIP Codes			B	
Congressional districts	A[9], D[10]		D[10]	
American Indian and Alaska Native areas	A[1], B[1], C, D[1]	B[1], C	A[1], C, D[1]	B[1], C

[1] If split by State boundaries, summaries are provided for State portions only.

[2] Includes all county subdivisions in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Comparable areas for the Pacific Outlying Areas (POAs) are on the two files issued for POAs: STFs 1 and 3.

[3] States in the Northeast Region (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont) plus Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

[4] Only county subdivisions of 10,000 and over.

[5] Only county subdivisions of 2,500 and over.

[6] County subdivisions under 2,500 - only if in a metropolitan area in New England.

[7] States in the New England Division (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont).

[8] County subdivisions under 10,000 - only if in a metropolitan area in New England.

[9] Contains data for districts of the 101st Congress.

[10] Contains data for districts of the 103rd Congress.

Figure B-4
Race and Hispanic-Origin Groups for Which Characteristics Are Reported on B Records of STF 2B, 2C, 4B, and 4C

On STF 2B, 2C, 4B, and 4C:
- All persons
- White
- Black
- American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut
  - American Indian
  - Eskimo
  - Aleut
- Asian or Pacific Islander
  - Asian
    - Chinese
    - Filipino
    - Japanese
    - Asian Indian
    - Korean
    - Vietnamese
    - Cambodian
    - Hmong
    - Laotian
    - Thai
  - Pacific Islander
    - Hawaiian
    - Samoan
    - Guamanian
- Other race

Hispanic origin (of any race)
- Mexican
- Puerto Rican
- Cuban
- Other Hispanic

White, not of Hispanic origin

Black, not of Hispanic origin

American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, not of Hispanic origin

Asian or Pacific Islander, not of Hispanic origin

Other race, not of Hispanic origin

Additional Hispanic Categories Under "Other Hispanic" on STF 4B and 4C:

Dominican (Dominican Republic)

Central American
- Costa Rican
- Guatemalan
- Honduran
- Nicaraguan
- Salvadoran
- Panamanian

South American
- Argentinian
- Chilean
- Colombian
- Ecuadoran
- Peruvian
- Venezuelan

APPENDIX C:

Sources of Further Assistance

Where can users go for guidance about using census data on the Hispanic population? What services are offered? Who offers them? What publications are the best sources of additional information? This section answers these questions. It briefly describes sources of assistance and cites reference guides and other publications that are important sources of additional information for the further study of the Hispanic population in the United States.

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

Census Bureau

Regional Offices—The Census Bureau's 12 regional offices (listed on this page) have information specialists to assist users in a variety of ways. They answer inquiries about Census Bureau programs and products, make presentations, assist people in getting the data they need, and conduct training courses and workshops for groups interested in the statistical programs of the Census Bureau. The regional offices also maintain libraries of Census Bureau publications that are available to users for reference.

Washington, DC Headquarters—The Data User Services Division prepares reference materials (such as guides, newsletters, and catalogs) and handles product inquiries. Through its Customer Services, it also sells computer tapes, CD-ROMs, and other machine-readable products; census maps; some publications; and microfiche. The division offers an electronic bulletin board (301-763-7554) that users may access to learn of the latest data product releases.

The Data User Services Division also maintains an online system, called CENDATA, that presents a wide variety of current economic and demographic data, including key excerpts of data from 1990 census products. Two information service companies are offering CENDATA to their customers. For more information about CENDATA content and online services, contact: CompuServe, 800-848-8199; or DIALOG Information Services, 800-334-2564. For content information only: Data User Services Division, 301-763-2074.

Other Census Bureau staff answers inquiries about their subject specialties (such as population, income, housing, retail trade, or agriculture) and prepare special tabulations from original census or survey records. For information, contact Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300 (301-763-4100).

In addition to the training offered by Census Bureau regional office staff, headquarters staff periodically conduct seminars and workshops in Washington, DC and other cities on various topics. They last from one-half day to 4 days, and there is a nominal fee.

For information about training, conferences, and classroom materials, contact the Training, Education, and Marketing Staff (TEAMS), Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300 (301-763-1510).

Atlanta, GA
101 Marietta Street, N.W.
30303-2700
Telephone: 404-730-3833

Boston, MA
Boston Federal Office Bldg., Rm. 553
10 Causeway Street
02222-1084
Telephone: 617-565-7078

Charlotte, NC
222 South Church Street, Suite 505
28202-3220
Telephone: 704-344-6144

Chicago, IL
175 West Jackson Blvd., Rm. 527
60604-2689
Telephone: 312-353-0980

Dallas, TX
6303 Harry Hines Blvd., Rm. 210
75235-5228
Telephone: 214-767-7105

Denver, CO
6900 W. Jefferson Avenue
P.O. Box 272020
80227-9020
Telephone: 303-969-7750

Detroit, MI
27300 West 11 Mile Road, Suite 200
Southfield, MI 48034-2244
Telephone: 313-354-4654

Kansas City, KS
Gateway Tower II, Suite 600
400 State Avenue
66101-2410
Telephone: 913-236-3711

Los Angeles, CA
15350 Sherman Way, Suite 300
Van Nuys, CA 91406-4224
Telephone: 818-904-6339

New York, NY
Jacob K. Javits Federal Bldg.
26 Federal Plaza, Rm. 37-130
10278-0044
Telephone: 212-264-4730

Philadelphia, PA
105 South 7th Street, 1st fl.
19106-3395
Telephone: 215-597-8313

Seattle, WA
101 Stewart Street, Suite 500
98101-1098
Telephone: 206-728-5314

State Data Centers

All States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States have established State Data Centers (SDCs)—including State-level organizations and their affiliates (a total of about 1,400 organizations). These centers have been set up through cooperative agreements between the Census Bureau and the States and other areas to improve access to and use of the Census Bureau and related statistical resources.

SDCs provide users with consultation services, tape processing services, training courses, and in some cases, analytical support for planning, research, and decision making. Generally, these services are provided at cost. The statistics on hand at SDC organizations are for the State as a whole and local areas within the State; some holdings include data for other States as well.

A number of States also participate in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. Participants receive economic data and related assistance and training from the Census Bureau and other Federal agencies to further economic development in their States and to assist businesses and other users of economic data.

To obtain a list of SDCs and BIDCs, contact Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300 (301-763-4100).

Census Information Centers

The Census Bureau also sponsors Census Information Centers, a program to give nonprofit organizations better access to census data with a focus on minority concerns. Participants receive relevant Census Bureau data and disseminate them to their member organizations and the public. The Census Bureau is conducting a pilot project with these groups:

Asian American Health Forum,
San Francisco, CA (415-541-0866)

IndianNet Information Center
Washington, DC (202-338-8809)

National Council of La Raza
Washington, DC (202-289-1380)

National Urban League
Washington, DC (202-898-1604)

Southwest Voter Research Institute
San Antonio, TX (512-222-8014)

For more information about this program, contact the National Services Program at the Census Bureau (301-763-1384).

National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services

The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a register of organizations that offers users special assistance in obtaining and using data and related products prepared by the Census Bureau. The organizations offer assistance ranging from informational services, such as seminars or workshops, to technical services, such as providing tape copies or advice about software for using TIGER extract files.

Clearinghouse organizations are not franchised, established, or supported by the Bureau. Each organization determines its own methods of operation, prices, and clientele eligible for services.

To obtain a list of Clearinghouse organizations, contact Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300 (301-763-4100).

Other Sources of Assistance

The U.S. Department of Commerce offices in major cities keep reference libraries that include Census Bureau publications. Many of the more than 1,400 Federal depository libraries and all Census depository libraries also have Census Bureau publications for reference.

Other government agencies, libraries, and private firms not associated with the Census Bureau sometimes have census reports for reference and offer other assistance. Also, many Federal agencies offer a variety of other statistics.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU DATA RESOURCES

In addition to the decennial census of population and housing, the Census Bureau is responsible for a number of other statistical programs. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the annual Census Catalog and Guide. Special guides and brochures are also prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Demographic and Housing Programs

Three types of programs complement the 10-year census: surveys, estimates, and special censuses.

Much of the current population data from the Census Bureau is derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The monthly CPS is the most important survey vehicle for preparing intercensal estimates of the characteristics of the Nation's population. It is a sample survey of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States and includes about 57,000 households.

The Census Bureau conducts the CPS under the sponsorship of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Mainly designed to collect monthly information on unemployment and the labor force, the survey also covers a range of population characteristics such as marriage, household composition, migration, work history, and income.

The CPS updates census data and also touches on subjects not covered in the census. For instance, every 2 years, coinciding with National elections, the November CPS asks whether respondents have registered and voted. Although more current than the census, the survey is not large enough to permit the preparation of statistics for small geographic areas. Instead, the survey produces statistics for the Nation, census regions, some States, and the largest metropolitan areas.

In October 1983, the Census Bureau initiated the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The SIPP is a nationwide survey designed to provide comprehensive longitudinal information on the economic situation of households and persons in the United States. This survey was the first to regularly collect information on cash and noncash income, eligibility and participation in various government transfer programs, labor force status, assets and liabilities, and many other topics to learn how changes in people's lives affect their economic well-being. The survey sample currently consists of about 20,000 households.

In addition to conducting current surveys, the Census Bureau helps prepare population estimates under the Federal-State Cooperative Program. For this program, the Census Bureau and State agencies jointly prepare annual county estimates for use in State and Federal planning and funding.

Using administrative and other records, the Census Bureau periodically produces population estimates for all of the country's general purpose governmental units.

It makes annual and monthly estimates of the population of the United States by age, race, and sex; annual estimates of States by age; and annual total population estimates for metropolitan areas (MAs). The Census Bureau also prepares a variety of population projections.

The American Housing Survey (AHS), previously called the Annual Housing Survey, provides current housing data. The survey, sponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, updates housing information from the census and provides statistics on environmental conditions and on various housing quality indicators not covered in the census. For example, the AHS records whether a home has a leaky roof, holes in the walls, broken steps, or peeling paint. The AHS consists of two separate parts: a national sample of housing units surveyed every other year in odd-numbered years and a sample from 44 MAs, 11 of which are surveyed each year over a 4-year period.

Upon request, the Census Bureau conducts special population censuses for counties, cities, villages, townships, and school districts needing up-to-date census figures. The requesting governments pay all associated expenses.

A special census can be conducted only with the authorization of the appropriate State or local government. For example, a countywide census must have the approval of the governing board of the county. A State or county can, however, contract to have a census taken for less than the entire jurisdiction.

For more information about special censuses, authorized local officials should write or call the Office of Special Censuses, ISPC, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-3600, telephone 301-763-8321.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in '2' and '7.' The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction. Reports from the 1992 Economic Censuses (taken in 1993) will start appearing in late 1993.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They include number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products for the United States. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as Current Business Reports and Current Industrial Reports. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records, including those from Puerto Rico.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agricultural data at the county level. It also covers Puerto Rico and outlying areas. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

The Census Bureau conducted, for the United States only, the Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey (1988), Census of Horticulture Specialties (1988), and Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey (1988) in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Results appear in a variety of data products.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in '2' and '7,' covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and other U.S. territories.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base that is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial World Population Profile report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual **Statistical Abstract of the United States**, the periodic **County and City Data Book**, and the **State and Metropolitan Area Data Book**.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For further information about any publication or service listed here, contact Customer Services, a Census Bureau regional office, or the U.S. Government Printing Office.

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (202-783-3238).

Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300 (301-763-4100).

APPENDIX D

Bibliography of Selected Census Reports and Data Sources

PRESS RELEASES

U.S. Department of Commerce News
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20230

Nos	Issued
CB93-18	January 1993
CB92-148	May 13, 1992
CB91-229	July 5, 1991
CB91-216	June 12, 1991
CB91-100	March 11, 1991

CENSUS REPORTS AND DATA PRODUCTS

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

1990 Census of Population and Housing

1990 CP-1-1
General Population Characteristics, United States Summary

1990 STF 1C
Summary Tape File 1C, United States [machine readable data file] prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington D.C.

Special Tabulations

1990 CPH-L-98
The Foreign Born Population in the United States: 1990

1990 CPH-L-96
Educational Attainment for Persons 25 Years and Over, by State: 1990

1990 CPH-L-95
Persons in Poverty, by Race for United States and States: 1990

1990 CPH-L-94
Household Income, by Race of Householder for United States and States: 1990

1990 CPH-L-92
Educational Attainment, by Race for United States and States: 1990

1990 CPH-L-91
Persons of Hispanic Origin for the United States: 1990

Other Census Products

MB87-2
1987 Economic Censuses, Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises

GC87(1)-2
1987 Census of Governments, Popularly Elected Officials

1980 Census of Population

PC80-1-C53A
Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Puerto Rico

PC80-1-D53
Characteristics of the Population, Detailed Population Characteristics, Puerto Rico

PC80-1-B1
Volume 1, *Characteristics of the Population, General Population Characteristics, Part 1, United States Summary*

PC80-1-C1
Volume 1, *Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary*

PC80-S1-7
Supplementary Report, *Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980*

1970 Census of Population

PC(2)-1C
Subject Reports, *Persons of Spanish Origin*

Volume 1, *Characteristics of the Population, Part 53, Puerto Rico*

1960 Census of Population

Volume 1, *Characteristics of the Population, Part 53, Puerto Rico*

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Series
P-20

No. 465
The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1992

No. 455
The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1991

No. 449
The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1990

No. 444
The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1989

No. 438
The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1988

No. 434
The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1986 and 1987

No. 422
The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1985

No. 396
Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1982

No. 466
Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1992

No. 458
Household and Family Characteristics: March 1991

No. 454
Fertility of American Women: June 1990

No. 440
Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1988

No. 405
Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1984

No. 370
Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1980

Series
P-25

No. 1092
Population Projections of the United States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1992 to 2050

Series
P-60

No. 181
Poverty in the United States: 1991

No. 180
Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1991

No. 146
Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1983

No. 142
Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1982

Series
P-70

No. 29
Household Economic Studies, *Health Insurance Coverage: 1987-1990, Selected Data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation*

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

M-367
U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, *1991 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*

U.S. Department of Commerce
[illegible]

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